

Heritage Management Plan

DRILL HALL GALLERY

Australian Capital Territory



Drill Hall Gallery – front view



Drill Hall Gallery – rear view

August 2010

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Objective of the Plan	3
1.2 Plan Structure	3
1.3 Limitations	4
1.4 Documentation	4
1.5 Definitions	4
1.6 Author Identification	5
1.7 Acknowledgements	5
1.8 Review	5
2. STUDY AREA	6
3. HISTORY OF THE DRILL HALL GALLERY	8
4. DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION	15
4.1 Design and Siting of the Building	15
4.2 Physical Description	17
4.3 Condition of the Drill Hall Gallery	24
4.4 Landscape	25
5. HERITAGE VALUES	29
5.1 Method and Basis of Assessment	29
5.2 Significance Values	30
5.3 Commonwealth Heritage List	32
5.4 Comparative Analysis	34
5.5 Grading of Heritage Significance	36
5.6 Values of Adjacent Lands	38
6. MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	39
6.1 Australian Legislation	39
6.2 Agency Mechanisms	40
6.3 Australian Capital Territory Legislation	41
6.4 Community Consultation	42
7. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES	43
7.1 Goals	43
7.2 Proposals for Change	43
7.3 Pressures on Commonwealth Heritage Values	44
7.4 Logistical Constraints	44
7.5 Conservation Works	44
7.6 Risks to Cultural Heritage Objects	44
7.7 Current and Future Uses	44
8. CONSERVATION POLICY	46
8.1 Managing Change	46
8.2 Policies for Future Use/Development	53
8.3 General Treatment of the Fabric	53
8.4 Specific Treatment of the Built Fabric	54
8.5 Site Conservation Guidelines	54
8.8 Development controls	56
8.9 Recommendations for development of adjacent properties	56
9. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION	57
BIBLIOGRAPHY	59
TABLE OF FIGURES	61

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective of the Plan

This Heritage Management Plan (HMP) was prepared by the Australian National University (ANU) in 2010 to fulfil the University's requirements under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The principal objective of the HMP is to guide management decisions and actions in order to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, the Commonwealth Heritage values, and other values, of the Drill Hall Gallery.

Drill Hall Gallery is a listed item on the Commonwealth Heritage List (Place ID: 105635) and is also nominated for the ACT Heritage Register and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture (RSTCA No: R059). The ANU is a Commonwealth agency and as such is required to prepare Heritage Management Plans for all of its assets that are listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (Paragraph 341S(1) of the EPBC Act).

1.2 Plan Structure

This Plan determines significance assessments for the Drill Hall Gallery and outlines site management principles. It provides detailed information on the condition of the heritage values found at the Drill Hall Gallery, and is designed to stand as a blueprint for management decisions regarding the place.

The focus of the HMP is less on presentation than on addressing legal obligations, conservation policies and site changes which have arisen since the initial years of University development.

The Heritage Management Plan is structured in accordance with legislative requirements:

1. Introduction
2. Location of the Drill Hall Gallery
3. History of the Drill Hall Gallery – Historical overview, description and condition of the place
4. Cultural features of the Drill Hall Gallery
5. Heritage Values – Assessment of the Drill Hall Gallery and the identified Commonwealth, and other, heritage values
6. Condition of the Commonwealth Heritage Values – Condition and integrity of the Commonwealth Heritage values
7. Management Framework – Statutory legislative requirements, agency mechanisms and other policies governing management of the site
8. Management Requirements, Opportunities & Constraints – Pressures, risks and logistical constraints to the heritage values of the place
9. Management Policies – Specific policies and protocols to guide management of the Drill Hall Gallery

1.3 Limitations

No Heritage or Conservation Management Plans have been prepared for the Drill Hall Gallery. The ANU Heritage Study (Ratcliffe & Armes 1995) provides a general overview of the place and basic conservation policies.

1.4 Documentation

Documentary evidence researched during the preparation of this HMP is cited in the bibliography. All photographs were taken by the ANU Heritage Office, unless otherwise stated, from 2006-2010.

1.5 Definitions

Definitions are reproduced from the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (1999) as follows:

Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Fabric means all the physical material of the *place*, including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

Preservation means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the *fabric*.

Adaptation means modifying a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.

Use means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the *place*.

Compatible Use means a use that respects the cultural significance of the place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Setting means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.

Related Place means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another *place*.

Related Object means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the *place*.

Associations mean the special connections that exist between people and a place.

Meanings denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

1.6 Author Identification

This Heritage Management Plan was prepared and written by Gary Estcourt and James Collet of the ANU Heritage Office.

1.7 Acknowledgements

This Heritage Management Plan has been prepared in close consultation with staff of the Drill Hall Gallery and the Australian National University. Particular acknowledgement must go to Nancy Sever, Director of the Drill Hall Gallery. Acknowledgements for assistance and comments must also go to:

- Staff of the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA)
- Staff of the ACT Heritage Unit
- Staff of the National Trust of Australia (ACT)

1.8 Review

This Heritage Management Plan has been extensively reviewed by all parties involved in the management of the significant values of the Drill Hall site. Review of this document has been undertaken by:

- Australian National University
- Drill Hall Gallery
- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA)
- ACT Heritage Unit
- National Trust of Australia (ACT)

Under paragraph 341S(6)(b) of the EPBC Act, the ANU also invited comments on the Draft Management Plan from members of the public. A draft copy of this document was publicised on the University's Heritage website and a notice was placed in *The Australian* newspaper on Saturday 6th August 2007 advising of this. The public consultation period ended at Close of Business Monday 3rd September with no submissions being received.

2. STUDY AREA

The Drill Hall Gallery is located on Kingsley Street on the eastern edge of the ANU's Acton campus (Section 63, Block 5). The site is located west of the Canberra CBD, about 3km from the GPO (Figures 2.1 to 2.4). A ring road, originating at Kingsley Street, surrounds the building. Car-parking areas are located on its northeast and southwest sides with a larger carpark at the rear, fronting Sullivans Creek. The curtilage for the Drill Hall Gallery is defined by these roads and carparks. Toad Hall, a student residence, is located to the north of the Drill Hall Gallery, while the new College of Business and Economics Building is situated to the southwest, on the old site of the Caretaker's Cottage.

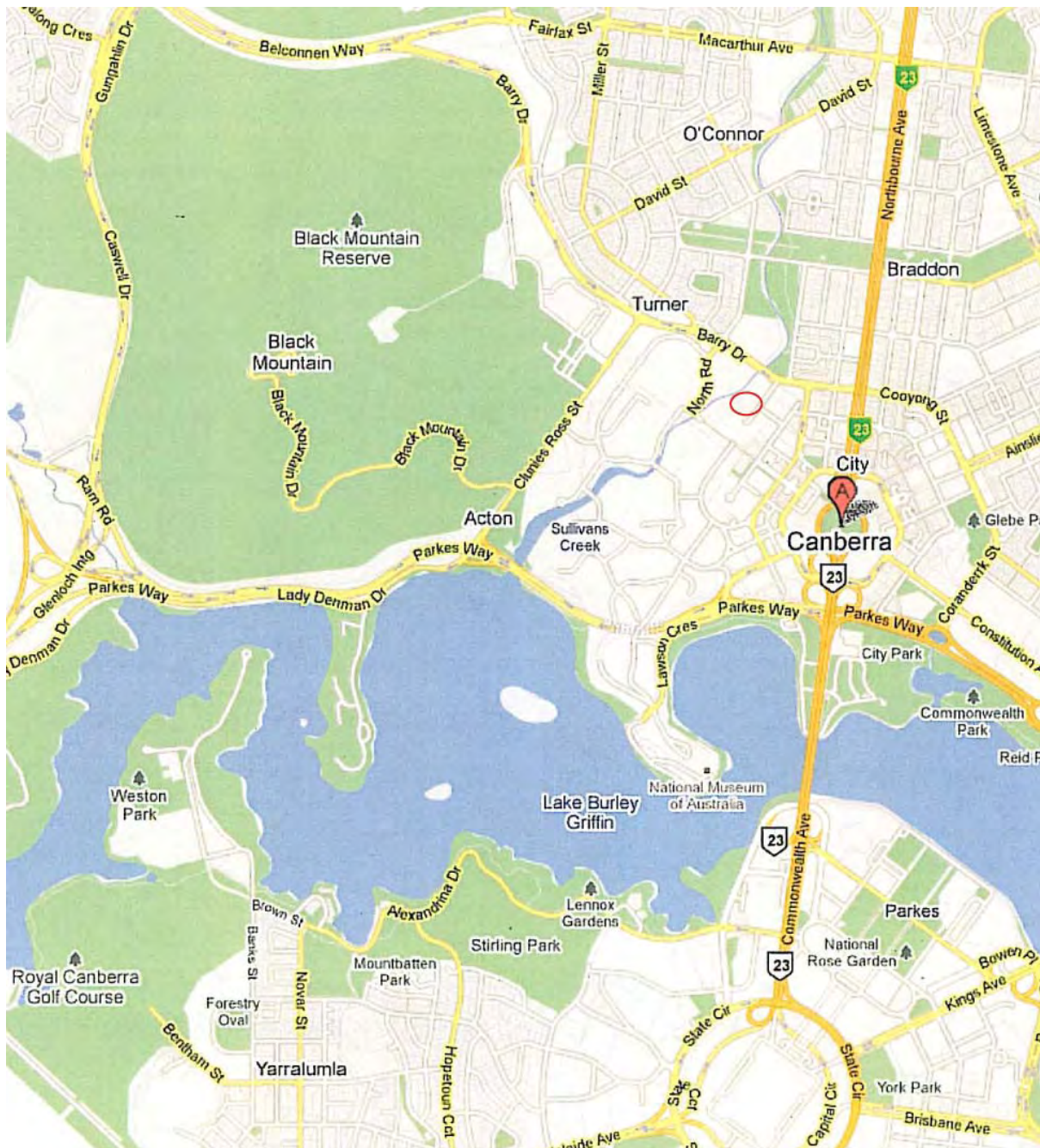


Figure 2.1: Location of Drill Hall Gallery in the ACT (GoogleMaps 2010)



Figure 2.2: Location of the Drill Hall Gallery as part of the ANU campus (ANU Drawing Office)



Figure 2.3: Photo-satellite image of Drill Hall Gallery and surrounds on the ANU campus – red box illustrates curtilage for the site (GoogleEarth 2007)

3. HISTORY OF THE DRILL HALL GALLERY

The following section has been designed to provide a background to the history of the Drill Hall Gallery in order to identify the cultural significance of the site. It is not considered a complete history of the place.

For an overview of the development of the ANU campus, refer to *The Making of the Australian National University: 1946-1996* by SG Foster and MM Varghese.

Outline Site History

As early as 1928 there were calls for a Drill Hall for the armed forces in the ACT. Two sites were originally proposed: '2 acres and 3 roods' on the southeast corner of the intersection of Helemon and Childers Streets, Turner and another site on the south side of Canberra in the area bounded by Captain Cook Crescent and Lockyer Street¹.

By 1937 the site on Kingsley Street had been chosen and EH Henderson, Chief Architect for the Department of the Interior (1926-1936) put forward the initial building designs. The Drill Hall was to contain mess accommodation, offices and stores and the main hall itself. The permanent staff offices had linoleum and underfelt flooring with built-in cupboards. The mess had sanded and polished floors, store rooms with shelving, clothing racks and issue counter and all essential services² (see Section 4.1 for a more detailed description of the building). The contractor chosen for the job was WJ Perry of Kingston, in the ACT, with official notice given in the Government Gazette on 12 October 1939³. The Drill Hall was completed on 12 April 1940 for a cost of £9,637⁴, with control of the premises passing to the Australian Army on 10 May 1940⁵.

The 3rd Battalion, The Werriwa Regiment were the first tenants of the Drill Hall, who used the building and adjacent parade ground to the north, until they were mobilised and ultimately sent to Port Moresby⁶. In June 1941 the *Canberra Times* reported that it was used "only by VAD Detachment on Thursday evening and [the] Returned Soldiers Home Defence Corps Tuesday evening and Sunday morning"⁷.

Records indicate that the Drill Hall was being used by the School Cadets, Air Training Corps, RSSAILA and the YMCA up to the start of 1947⁸. After several submissions by community groups, including a request by St. John's Church to lease or buy the building, the premises were given over to the YMCA in 1947. This was on the proviso that access was to be available to all members of the community, including the Australian Military Forces (AMF)⁹. The post WWII period saw the reintroduction of Citizen Military Forces units in Australia and the Drill Hall was returned to the Department of the Army in early 1948¹⁰. During its association with the AMF the following groups made use of the Drill Hall:

- 3rd Battalion, The Werriwa Regiment (1940 – 14 March 1942)¹¹
- (7th Australian Light Horse?) (approx. 1940-1942)¹²
- 12th Australian Supply Company (14 March 1942 – 31 March 1947)¹³
- 3rd Infantry Battalion, The Werriwa Regiment (1948-1960)
- 3rd Battalion, The Royal New South Wales Regiment (3 RNSWR) (1960-1969)
- Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA)¹⁴

On 31 August 1947 control of the Drill Hall passed back into the hands of the Department of the Interior; all parts of the site were included except two buildings, one occupied by the Sergeant and his wife¹⁵. It is clear that the Sergeant was living near the Drill Hall, though a permanent caretaker's cottage ('married quarters') was not constructed by the National Capital Development Committee (NCDC) until 1950¹⁶. A site plan dated 19 December 1950 clearly shows the building to the south of the Drill Hall.



Figure 3.1: The landscape surrounding the Drill Hall Gallery (centre right) was originally sparse with few trees (NAA A7973, INT44)



Figure 3.2: Drill Hall Gallery, 1951 (NAA A7973, INT85)

In 1948 negotiations began between the ANU and Canberra University College (CUC) for the future amalgamation of the two institutions. The University offered the College land for a “teaching/administration building as far to the north as the contours on the land will allow, and an area of twenty acres fronting University Avenue”¹⁷. The matter of land for the CUC was not satisfactorily resolved until 1959 when the Minister for the Interior, Mr. Gordon Freeth, issued a press release announcing that a site had been put aside comprising an area of “approximately 138 acres in the Divisions of Turner and Acton, within the area bounded by Froggatt, Boldrewood, Childers, Hutton and Farrell Streets, University Avenue, and the Australian National University area”¹⁸ (Figure 3.3). On 17 December 1959 it was announced that the CUC and ANU were to be amalgamated, the two sites to be combined into one institution¹⁹.

The establishment of the eastern boundary of the ANU was a cause of friction between the University and the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC). A proposal for this boundary was put forward by the NCDC in 1960, locating it 250 feet east of the centre line of Kingsley Street between University Avenue and Boldrewood Street²⁰ (Figure 3.3). However, the University wished to retain the land to Farrell Street (now Marcus Clarke Street) and the Vice-Chancellor, (Sir) Leonard Huxley, rejected this proposal. In reply the NCDC proposed a boundary on 25 May 1961 that followed the lines of Childers and Kingsley Street (Figure 3.4). Although this reduced the amount of land available to the ANU on its eastern extent, the promise of an extension of the boundary in the area to the west of Black Mountain led to the University’s reluctant acceptance²¹. On 3 September 1963 the NCDC sent the final plans for the University’s eastern boundary, now located essentially in line with the plan shown in Figure 3.4, but well short of the 1959 proposal shown in Figure 3.3. It was a further four years until the *Australian National University (Leases) Ordinance 1967* was passed (29 June 1967) and the Second Perpetual Lease for the ANU was approved²².

The Second Perpetual Lease took in the land on Kingsley Street, including the Drill Hall, but since the building was still in control of the AMF at this time it was not officially included. Block 2, Section 63 came under control of the ANU in July 1969, though it was not until the granting of the Third Perpetual Lease on 6 November 1974 that the site, comprising an area of ‘6 acres 2 roods and 10 poles’ was included in the University’s leasehold²³.

With the extension of the University grounds and the mooted incorporation of the Drill Hall into the ANU, conflict arose between possible future uses of the building by the University and the continued requirements of the AMF. By October 1964 a new site at Section 10 (London Circuit, City) had been set aside for Army purposes. Although it was expected that the AMF would vacate the Drill Hall by the end of 1968, this did not occur until the following year, with the official handover made at 2pm on 9 July 1969²⁴. The University had no pressing need for the building and was happy to allow the Army to continue to occupy the site. In 1965 the Drill Hall, nearby cottage residence and associated grounds were valued at £34,000; a cheque from the University for \$68,000 was forwarded to the Department of the Interior in November 1968²⁵.

The Drill Hall was vacated by 3 RNSWR after a new Drill Hall was constructed in Allara Street, Reid (named The Werriwa Training Depot in the 1970s)²⁶. From the end of 1968 the University had almost exclusive use of the place, though it is known

that they had begun to use the facility for examinations from at least 1967²⁷. In 1969 the Drill Hall became the Kingsley Street Hall to reflect its new associations with the University, and used by the exams section, Sports Union and ANU Health Service²⁸. The exams section had use of the main hall for two days in the week prior to the University's Orientation Week for administration and testing, and for the first fifteen days of the exam period for testing. The University Health Services had exclusive use of the southwest room and the Sports Union had exclusive use of the northwest, southeast and northeast rooms and the main hall²⁹. By 1971 the Stamp Club was using the northeast room and two adjacent rooms. The fledgling University radio station made a request for the use of these rooms shortly after, and the long association of the Kingsley Street Hall with the University radio station began.



Figure 3.3: Proposal for eastern boundary of the ANU made by the Department of the Interior in 1959 (Dexter 1991)

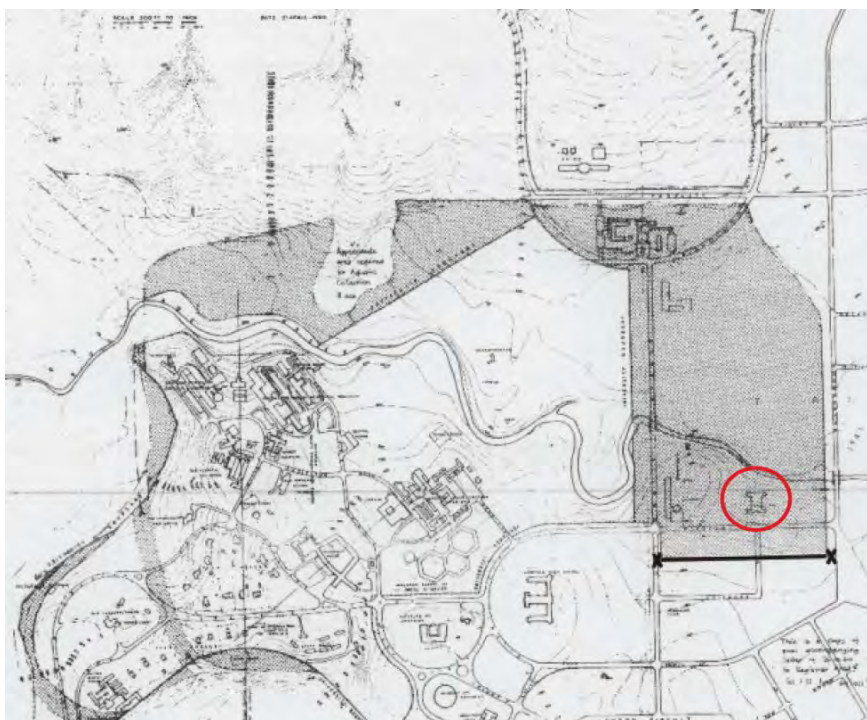


Figure 3.4: Proposal for eastern boundary of the ANU made by the National Capital Development Committee in 1961 that was accepted by the University Council (Dexter 1991)

The eastern ancillary area of the Drill Hall initially housed Radio ANU from April 1973, a station established by students to broadcast to University halls, colleges, the University Union and University House, via a system of landlines. In 1975, the Council of Social Services, Council of Cultural Societies, the Sports Council, ethnic communities and university students in the ACT started a new community organisation called 2XX and in 1976 Radio ANU became Radio 2XX, Australia's first broad-based community radio service. Over the years 2XX has fostered a vibrant music culture in the ACT through concerts and live recordings as well as providing a voice for 'grass-roots' activists, ethnic and community groups and progressive movements. The long association of Radio 2XX with the Drill Hall came to an end on 17 December 1999 when the station moved to new premises in Bunda Street, towards the City Centre. During this period, the southern ancillary area of the premises was also used by the ANU Food Cooperative as a bulk store for the sale of whole and organic foods. By 1977, the Sports Union and Health Services had moved to new premises in Union Court, with the northeast room used for martial arts until it was taken over by the National Gallery of Australia (NGA) in 1984³⁰.

The residential cottage located to the south of the site was built for the Drill Sergeant and his wife sometime between 1947 and 1950. Purchased with the Drill Hall and Parade Grounds, it provided useful space for University purposes such as the broadly ranging Community Affairs Unit and the Australian National Dictionary Project. By 1995 this building was empty and soon after was declared unsafe and demolished. A number of light 'transportable' structures were erected on the site a few years later, and were replaced by the large, modern Centre for Business and Economics Building in 2009.

In 1974, the Toad Hall student residence was constructed in the area of the old Parade Ground between Kingsley Street Hall and Barry Drive³¹. Toad Hall presented a new design for student accommodation facilities and is today also registered for the Commonwealth Heritage List.

On 29 March 1985 the ANU entered into a joint initiative with the NGA to use the Kingsley Street Hall as an exhibition space (endorsed by the University Council in November 1983³²). Soon after, the building was renamed the ANU Drill Hall Art Gallery and re-opened as an annex of the NGA. Initially, the National Gallery leased the main hall and the northwest room and did much to upgrade these spaces to appropriate gallery standards. This included the installation of false walls and, in the northwest room, environmental controls³³. By 1998 the NGA were also using part of the southwest room and completed further upgrades in this area³⁴.

Today, the Drill Hall Gallery has a charter to provide the Canberra community and the University with a selective program of high quality exhibitions of Australian and international art. The Gallery serves an important role in supporting the arts in the ACT by providing link exhibitions developed in conjunction with the University's wide ranging academic interests, or exhibitions that coincide with major conferences and public events. National and international exhibitions, and works from the University's own extensive collections, are features of the Gallery's program. Four areas at the Drill Hall Gallery (a large gallery and three intimate exhibition rooms) provide sufficient space for large or small exhibitions. This flexibility allows the Drill Hall Gallery to show concurrent exhibitions by different artists.

While the Commonwealth Heritage listing for the Drill Hall Gallery states that the building is the sole example of its type in the Federal Territory, a new Drill Hall was also constructed in Allara Street, Reid, in 1969. The Allara Street facility is 'remarkably similar but not of the same quality of workmanship'. It also has a large, central hall (with parquetry flooring), lecture rooms, store rooms, kitchen, offices, messes and ablutions. Although a Drill Hall, it was officially named the Werriwa Training Depot in the early 1970s³⁵.

Indigenous History

There are no specific Indigenous Heritage values associated with the Drill Hall Gallery site or its surrounding landscape. The area on and surrounding the Acton campus of the Australian National University was once one of major importance to the local aboriginal people, both economically and ceremonially. Historical and archaeological evidence has shown extensive use of the areas surrounding the Acton campus³⁶. Nevertheless, heavy development on ANU property since its inception in 1946 has likely obliterated any traces of aboriginal sites or artefacts on the property itself. One site was located on Sullivans Creek but not in the vicinity of the Drill Hall Gallery³⁷. The likelihood of any intact sites being found on the Drill Hall Gallery site is negligible. Isolated artefacts may be found on the property, however, the chances of artefacts being found in-situ is doubtful.



Figure 3.5: False walls and ceilings were added to the building when it was converted into an art gallery in the mid-1980s (Sept 1984, ANU Archives).



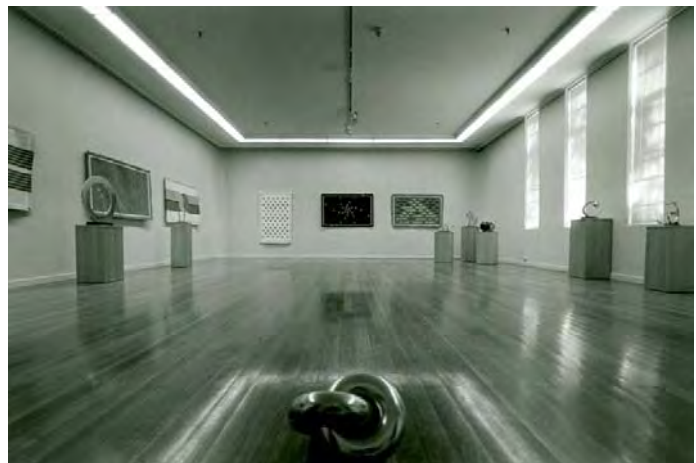
Figure 3.6: The Drill Hall gallery is today an important social and exhibition space for the ANU campus.

Top left: Prof. Sasha Grishin and Ms. Nancy Sever, the Director of the Drill Hall Gallery, at the opening of the first Canberra Drawing Biennale, 1996.

Top right: Lunchtime entertainment in the Drill Hall Gallery, 1987.

Centre: *Universe Series* exhibition by John Robinson in one of the Galleries, 1987.

Lower right: Exhibition tracing 20 years of the ANU's Design Section, 1988.



4. DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION

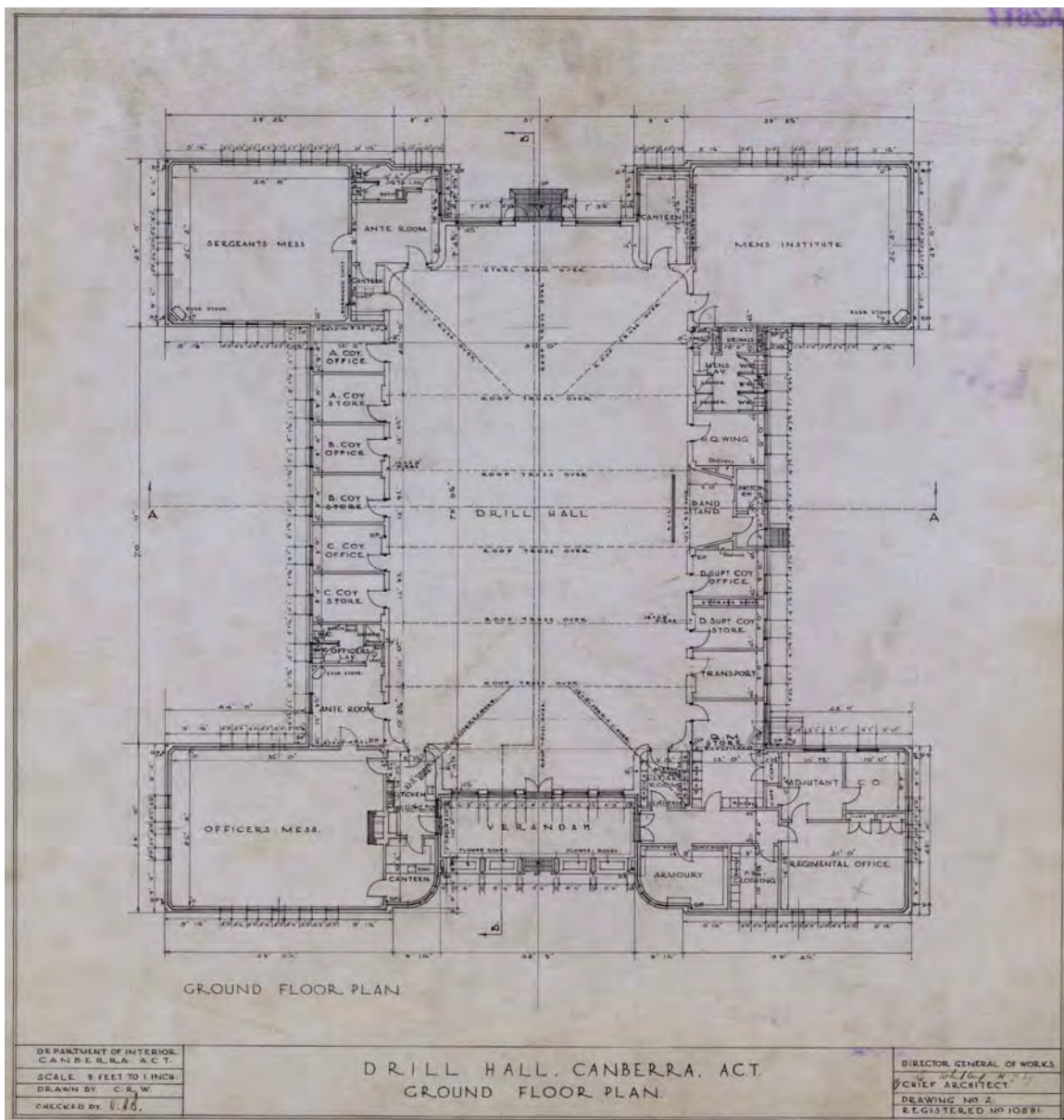


Figure 4.1: 1939 Site Plan of Drill Hall Gallery (NAA: A2617, 2/10581)

4.1 Design and Siting of the Building

The Drill Hall was sited to symmetrically address a recreation reserve, now the Willows Oval area, of the Australian National University. The design of the symmetrical building is typical of Drill Halls constructed before and during the Second World War in the Inter-War Functionalist style. The Drill Hall consists of a large central double-height hall with ancillary rooms running along either side, providing connecting halls for areas at each of the corners of the building.

The single-storey brick building originally contained an Officers' Mess in the southwest corner, Sergeants' Mess in the northwest corner and Men's Institute in the northeast corner (Figure 4.1). Both the Officers' and Sergeants' Mess had an attached kitchen and ante-room, with the Men's Institute serviced by a canteen. The

southeast corner contained the armoury, clothing store, regimental office, Quartermasters store and offices for the Commanding Officer and Adjutant. Running parallel to the main hall, on both sides, were connecting hallways that led into offices and stores for the various companies making use of the Drill Hall. Showers and lavatories were also located in these areas.

The building was originally designed with terrazzo thresholds and tallowwood floors in the Hall, "Band entrance" (actually a band alcove behind which was the master switchboard³⁸), Quartermasters store, Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess, Men's Institute, Ante Rooms, Cloak rooms, Company Offices and Canteens. All other areas had hardwood floors. The skirtings were of Alpine Ash. Windows were constructed of mild steel with the larger examples casement hung with a transom upper section. Wrought iron grills were used on the windows of the Armoury, Clothing Store and Company Offices. The roof was constructed of pine joists and trusses with wrought iron suspension straps and box-gutters over a purlin soffit³⁹, with rectangular rain-heads and downpipes.

An examination of the available plans reveal the gradual evolution of the Drill Hall site. The original site plan of 1939 (Figure 4.2) illustrates the Drill Hall and Parade Ground with associated landscape features. Of note, these include a shooting range at the rear of the building and a number of small sheds around the Parade Ground. Both the Parade Ground and the carpark to the south of the Drill Hall was screened from Boldrewood and Kingsley Streets by ordered rows of trees. By 1942 a small meat store had also been added.

By the time Toad Hall was constructed on the Parade Grounds in the mid-1970s (Figure 4.3), Sullivans Creek had been straightened to the west and the residential cottage constructed on the site of the south carpark (c1950). A small shed had also been erected on the site of the rear shooting range.

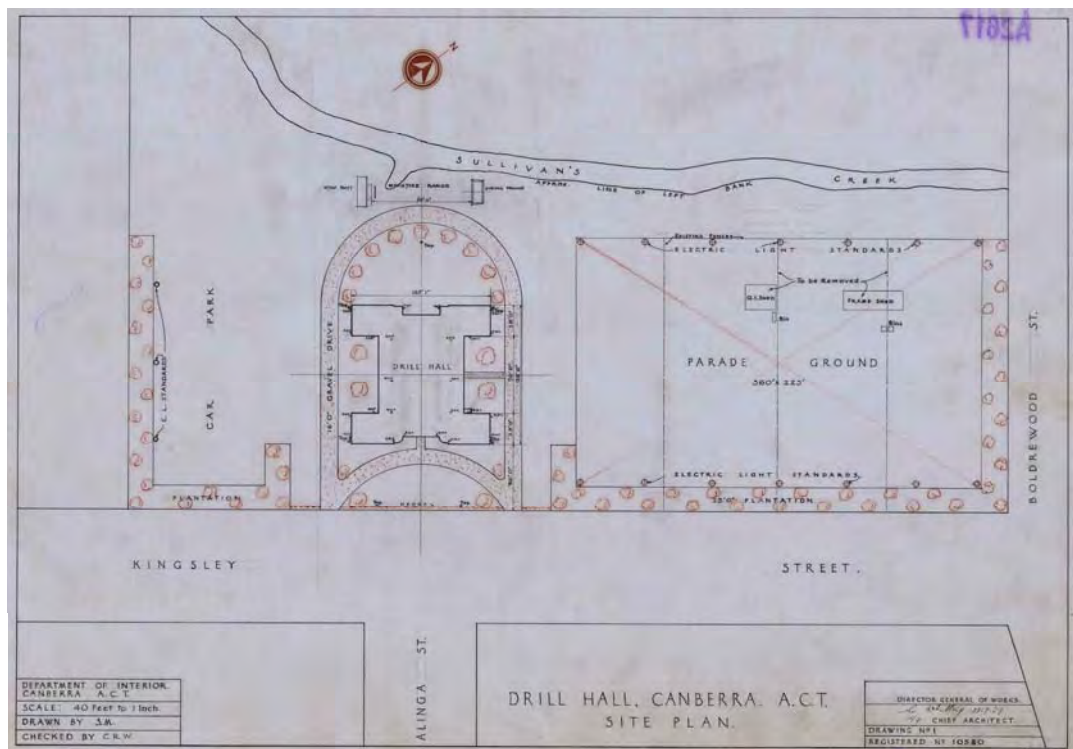


Figure 4.2: Drill Hall
1939 Site Plan
(NAA: A2617,
2/10580)

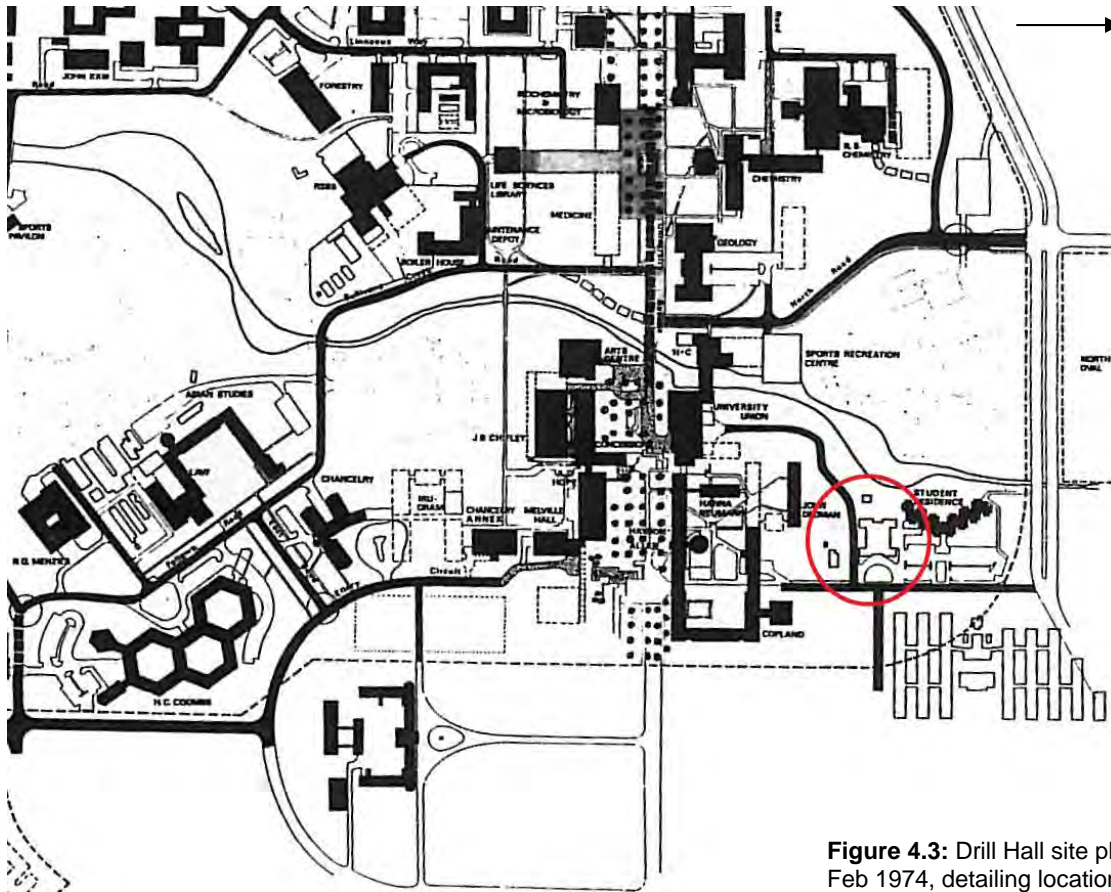


Figure 4.3: Drill Hall site plan, Feb 1974, detailing location of residential cottage to the south and other associated sheds (Dexter 1978: Pl. 3).

4.2 Physical Description

The heritage values of the Drill Hall Gallery are largely embodied in the physical fabrics of the place, how the building is used, and how the building is positioned in the landscape. The following section provides a detailed description of the building and grounds, as well as information on the condition of the separate elements.

External

The Drill Hall Gallery is constructed of (likely ‘Canberra’) red bricks with a raised timber floor on concrete piers. Much of the original fabric and specific elements have been retained, with later work mostly identifiable. Notable features of the external façade include exposed or bullnose brickwork, joinery such as the steel window frames and slotted terracotta wall vents (window-height), as well as ‘egg-crate’ vents (floor-level).

The flanking curved walls of the **main entrance** draw the eye towards the front door of the building, behind four oval brick columns. The double entry doors are flanked by two large timber-frame sash windows, emphasising the symmetry of the plan. Set into the southwest area is a single door with a fixed window pane adjacent. A two-pane transom window caps both. The large single door replaced the original double doors that provided access to the administration offices in the southeast corner.

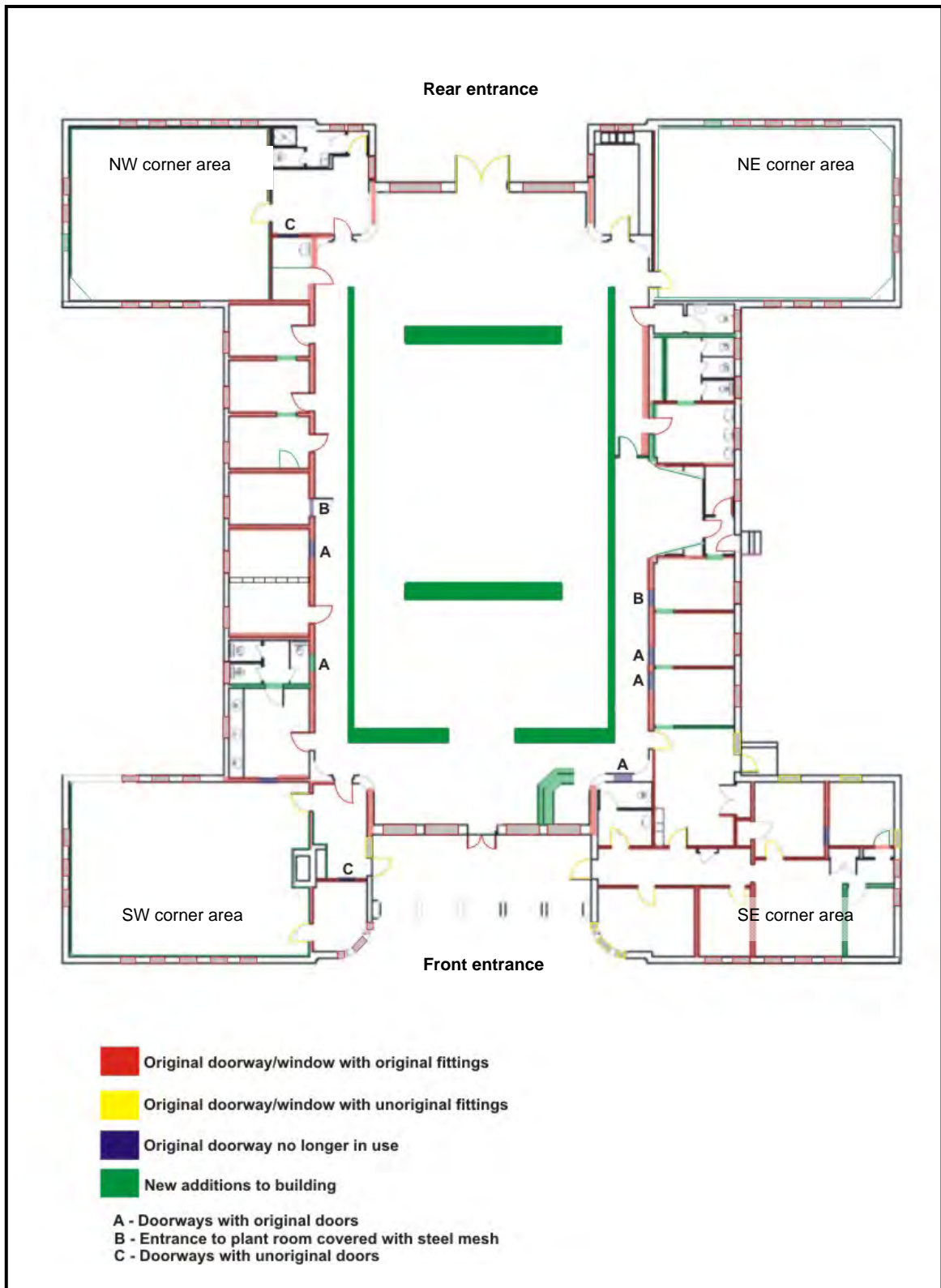


Figure 4.4: Floor plan of Drill Hall Gallery showing major aspects and specific details of fittings (ANU Heritage Office)

Large double doors provide access from the rear, set beneath a steel awning. Oversize rectilinear timber-frame windows surround the doors. They have one large lower pane and are topped by two smaller panes. Four-pane timber sash windows are set into the walls of the northeast and northwest corners that face onto the rear entry.

Figure 4.5: View southwest of the front of the Drill Hall Gallery, including notable trees and artwork by Ken Unsworth, *Untitled*



The **southeast corner** originally housed the main offices of the Drill Hall. The windows of this area are long and narrow five-pane casement examples with a double pane transom window above. These windows are set in metal frames; the three easterly examples showcase the original iron grills. The other two windows on this side have iron bars.



Figure 4.6: Windows and air-con. unit enclosure on the southeast corner

Three windows have been replaced on the wall that curves toward the front entrance. The original casement windows have been replaced with large single-pane inoperable examples. The top transoms have been painted over and are no longer functional. On the eastern side are two remaining original windows with the working transoms, though they have been bricked internally. The third window along this wall

has been replaced with a fixed, timber-frame rectangular example, approximately two-thirds of the height of the original casement windows. The top portion of the opening has been bricked. There are at least three different types of glass used in these windows, indicating breakage and repair. All windows have rounded edges and brick sills. Two fixed single pane windows replace the originals at the rear. A rectangular brick air-conditioning enclosure has been added to the northeast corner of this area.

The **southwest corner** originally housed the Officers' Mess. All eight original casement windows have been retained along the front, though different types of glass reveal past breakages. The three windows on both the western and northern walls are original. All windows have rounded edges and brick sills. Original rain-heads with rectangular downpipes were observed on the west side, with one later round downpipe on the rear wall.

The **northeast corner** originally housed the Men's Institute. This section displays the same pattern of triple casement with transom, set in steel frames. Many original elements have been retained in this area, such as the windows, rain-heads and downpipes along the eastern wall; round downpipes on the eastern side replace the original. A brick enclosure for an air-conditioning unit has been erected in the northeast corner, similar to that found on the opposite side of the building.

A single door replaces the western-most casement window, though is no longer used. Set adjacent to the corner of the building are two shorter four-pane casement windows with transoms above. All the larger narrow windows showcase the steel frames with rounded edges and brick sills.



Figure 4.7: Windows and downpipes of the northeast corner

The **northwest corner** originally housed the Sergeants' Mess. All original windows have been preserved on the northern side, as have the smaller transom and casement windows closer to the rear entry doors. On the western side the southern-most window has been replaced by a single door, though again is no longer used. The original rain-heads and downpipes have been retained.

The **eastern side** of the Drill Hall has four windows set on either side of a single door that was originally used as a band entry. The rectangular windows are a contrast to the narrow examples seen on the four corner areas. Each is a four-pane timber sash and flanked by one slotted vent on each side. A single glass door with

transom window above has been inserted at the southern end, replacing the original double doors. The clerestory level windows are important design elements, characterised by five sets of ribbon windows. There are three original rain-heads and downpipes on the upper level of this side.

The **western side** of the building mirrors its counterpart, though no door is evident. Eight windows similar to those of the east side punctuate the wall at regular intervals, though one (closest to the front) has been replaced with a single-pane fixed window that is shorter than the others. The clerestory windows are identical, and there are only two rain-heads and downpipes on this side.



Figure 4.8: The window grilles and air cond. unit enclosure of the west side of the building

The **roof** of the Drill Hall Gallery has three very distinct levels. The highest is the central section sheltering the main hall. The existing colorbond blue roof was laid directly over the original metal roof, ensuring its preservation, in 2005-06. The front gabled end terminates in a small flag pole. The roofs of the side galleries and front entrance are flat colorbond and sit below similar designs for the roofs of the corner sections. The stepped effect of the varying roof levels help to accentuate the horizontal planes of the building, providing a visual counterpart to the high central aspect and the tall, narrow windows on the corner aspects.

Internal

A number of significant features have been retained in the Drill Hall Gallery. While these are not able to provide specific information on the exact nature of Defence Force activities, other elements such as fabrics provide tantalising hints of the function and purpose of different areas. These elements include joinery, cladding, flooring and some fixtures.

A false ceiling was installed in the **main hall** during the 1980s renovations to allow for gallery lighting and fire management systems⁴⁰. The original ceiling was formed of asbestos sheeting. Platform partition walls were installed in this area by the National Gallery in 1985⁴¹. These light walls run the entire length of the hall, each set about 1.5m away from the original walls, with two free-standing horizontal sections. The flooring of the main hall is polished timber with original three-tier cornices. The

curved front corners of the hall reinforce the Art Deco design and provide a pleasing contrast to the firm square corners of other parts of the building.

The brickwork is fair-faced and has raked joints. There are two wooden string courses (“picture rails”) that are located at intervals about one-third the height of the internal walls. Modern air-conditioning ductwork has been installed along the upper levels of the hall. These have a direct impact on the amount of light permitted through the clerestory windows. It is important to have an efficient climate-control system for the gallery, but these do have an impact on the amount of light in the hall.



Figure 4.9: The false walls and ceilings of the main hall (top) show some minor water damages. Other problems in the main hall include cracking of the original brickwork (below).

The internal arrangement of rooms in the **southeast corner** remains essentially identical to the original plan, with only minor modifications in parts. The large Regimental Office denoted in the original plans has been partitioned into two smaller offices, with access provided from this area to the original CO’s Office. The original

door has been blocked, though the location is clear. Plans from the late 1980s indicate that these changes occurred after this date.

The original Cloakroom adjacent to the Quartermaster's Store had been converted into a washroom and laundry with linoleum floor by 1988. The double entry doors remain. Timber floors have been retained throughout the southeast corner except in the two northernmost offices and the original Adjutant's Office, which have been carpeted. Original skirtings remain. The Armoury room has different, three-tiered skirtings, similar to the cornices. This room also has a different parquetry floor, indicating that it may have been replaced since construction. False ceilings have been installed throughout, except for the western area which has become the tea room. Three original window grills are also present.

The internal layout of the **southwest corner** has also largely been conserved. Modifications appear to have been carried out after 1988, including the removal of a door leading from the original kitchen area to the canteen. At the same time false walls were installed⁴². The kitchen has been gutted and now serves as a small display room commemorating the 3rd Battalion, The Werriwa Regiment and 3 RNSWR, with a small display case fitted neatly into the fireplace. The original floors have been retained in the Officer's Mess. The canteen floors have been carpeted, though the skirtings remain. The Officer's Mess has become Gallery 3 and a false wall installed along the southern and western walls; false ceilings have been installed throughout. The fireplace in this room has been covered. Water damage to the false ceilings in the old kitchen area lead to remedial works that uncovered the original (probably asbestos) ceiling. The damages have been repaired.



Figure 4.10: The kitchen range (above) has been converted into a memorial display for the 3rd Battalion, The Werriwa Regiment and 3 RNSWR.

The general form of the fireplace in the Sergeants' Mess (left) has been retained, and converted into an attractive display space.

Very little natural light penetrates the **northeast corner**, which is now used as Gallery 2. This was a deliberate move, in order to ensure climate conditions were strictly controlled for the protection of the artworks on display. The original flooring

and skirtings remain. The single door that can still be seen on the exterior of the building is no longer used. The kitchen in this area sits beneath a false ceiling that lowers the height to the top of the casement windows. It has a linoleum floor and modern fittings.

In the **northwest corner**, the general layout of the Sergeants' Mess, lavatory and ante-room have been retained. The most notable alteration is perhaps the removal of the door providing access from the canteen to the ante-room. The lavatory contains original joinery and finishes, though the fixtures have been upgraded and linoleum has been laid. The flooring extends from the ante-room to the Sergeants' Mess (now Gallery 4) with original skirtings. False walls, running along the northern and western side, were installed in Gallery 4 by the NGA in 1985⁴³. The windows on both these sides, as well as the door on the western side, have been covered over. Light does penetrate, however, through the windows of the southern side. The fireplace in the southeast corner has been covered. A modern climate-control system has been installed. A large crack has appeared on the northern (rear) wall of this room and appears to be a recurring problem, though it has been addressed in the past.

The **eastern side** was originally formed of three rooms. Eastern entry doors provided access to the offices and lavatory in this space. All rooms opened directly to the main hall. The doors of the first two rooms (south of the entry) have been blocked. The original timber flooring and skirtings remain, with false ceilings added. The cornices in the centre room have been removed. The lavatory has been upgraded to become the disabled toilet, and the office immediately north of the side entry has been converted into male toilets. The third room has become the Gallery's plant room (upgrades carried out by NGA in the mid-1980s⁴⁴).

The **west side** of the Drill Hall originally consisted of the ante-room to the Officer's Mess, the Officer's lavatory, six company offices and a store. All these rooms (bar the lavatory) were accessed via doors from the main hall, though some have now been blocked. The ante-room and lavatory were modified by the NGA in 1985 to provide for female toilets. An adjoining wall between the next two offices was removed prior to 1988, resulting in one large room. Another plant room is found in one of the other offices. The three northern rooms all have access from the main hall and doors provide access between the rooms themselves; all have false ceilings. Carpet has been laid on the original timber floorboards in some rooms, and has recently been replaced after it was damaged in the 2007 Canberra hailstorms. Original skirtings have been retained.

4.3 Condition of the Drill Hall Gallery

Generally, the external façade is in good condition, but signs of age and wear are evident in some places. Although the damages do not appear to threaten the structural integrity of the building, they do detract from the overall appearance of the original fabrics. A recurring problem is the large crack in the rear wall of Gallery 4 that has already been repaired on at least one occasion⁴⁵.

There is evidence of ongoing water damage to the cornices in the main hall and floor around the door leading into the tea-room.

The greatest damage to the Drill Hall Gallery in recent years was the result of the intense hailstorms that swept through the Canberra CBD area in February 2007. This event impacted on most areas of the building, in particular the western aspect

and female toilets. Some false ceilings were replaced, as well as carpets. The timber floors were also damaged. The Drill Hall Gallery remained closed for several months and a number of exhibitions were cancelled. Unfortunately, minor instances of leaking have continued in the building despite the replacement of the roof prior to the hailstorm event. The box gutters are the primary source of water egress, though it is difficult to address this issue without major alterations to the original design.

Modern additions include external lighting, some fixtures and fittings and, in particular, the climate-control systems and associated ductwork.

4.4 Landscape

The landscape surrounding the Drill Hall Gallery was once part of the larger planting scheme for Kingsley Street, spreading from Boldrewood Street (Barry Drive) to the Copland Building to the south. This loose scheme consisted of *quercus bicolor* species along Kingsley Street, almost all of which have been retained throughout developments on adjacent land.

Two mature *quercus pedunculata fastigiata* (Pedunculate oaks) flank the front entrance of the Drill Hall, both of which can be seen in Figure 3.2 (likely planted in the early 1950s). In the 1980s a group of *pyrus pashia* were also planted in the terraced area in front of the Gallery as part of the refurbishment works to convert the building into exhibition space. All of the trees mentioned above are significant for their heritage value, and are also considered to be of high or exceptional status for tree species on the ANU campus.

A number of significant white poplar trees have been retained and protected to the rear of Drill Hall and neighbouring Toad Hall. These appear to pre-date the construction of the student residence and are considered to have high significance. These species, as with the street oaks, contribute heavily to the views of the two buildings and must be maintained. The area to the rear of the Drill Hall and Toad Hall buildings, along Sullivans Creek, is part of an important biodiversity corridor for the ANU campus. It is vital that any future works along the Creek ensure protection of these values.



Figure 4.11: Many original tree species have been protected around the Drill Hall Gallery, including the small group of *Pyrus pashia* flanking the entrance (left). A large bike shelter has recently been constructed to the rear of the Drill Hall, beneath the shadow of poplars along Sullivans Creek (right)

A *Sophora japonica* (Japanese Pagoda tree) was removed from the western side of the Drill Hall in 2002 to make way for one of the air-conditioning units and enclosures. The loss of the tree was unfortunate, but enabled a more efficient climate-control system for the building.

The development of Toad Hall in the mid-1970s destroyed any evidence of the Drill Hall Parade Ground, and the replacement of some of the oak species. Willows Oval has always been a recreation reserve, and likely had associations with the occupants of the Drill Hall Gallery. This use has been continued with the formal implementation of Willows Oval as a sporting ground. The new College of Business and Economics Building, completed in 2009, obliterated any surviving evidence of the residential cottage associated with the Drill Hall to the south.

The ring road that ran around the Drill Hall has been retained, with access roads either side of the building. The heavy setback from Kingsley Street was formed after the front *porte cochere* was removed in the 1980s. The artwork *Untitled* by Ken Unsworth has been installed at the front of the building, and is today recognised as an important part of the ANU Sculpture collection. This large piece complements the symmetrical façade of the Drill Hall and is well-suited to the site.

Any small sheds, utilitarian buildings or structures associated with early drill hall practices have been removed. No evidence remains of the firing range to the rear of the building.

-
- ¹ NAA: A431/1, 1964/1367.
 - ² NAA: CP323/4/2, D403.
 - ³ NAA: CP323/4/2, D403.
 - ⁴ NAA: CP323/4/2, D403; *Canberra Times* 25th June 1941.
 - ⁵ NAA: CP323/4/2, D403.
 - ⁶ Jerry Bishop, member of the 3rd Battalion of the Royal New South Wales Regiment, pers. comm. 11 December 2010.
 - ⁷ *Canberra Times* 25th June 1941.
 - ⁸ NAA SP857/3, PC/802
 - ⁹ NAA: A431/1, 1964/1367.
 - ¹⁰ NAA SP857/3, PC/802
 - ¹¹ NAA: SP16/4, 3316
 - ¹² The 7th Light Horse Regiment (Australian Horse) was a user of the Drill Hall in Goulburn, though their occupation of the Canberra Drill Hall has not been confirmed.
 - ¹³ NAA SP857/3, PC/802
 - ¹⁴ CHL Register Entry-Drill Hall; Warrant Officer John Ferguson, Sydney University Regiment-pers. comm.
 - ¹⁵ NAA: A431/1, 1964/1367.
 - ¹⁶ NAA: A431/1, 1964/1367.
 - ¹⁷ Dexter, D. (1991): *The ANU Campus*, page 88.
 - ¹⁸ Dexter, D. (1991): *The ANU Campus*, page 385.
 - ¹⁹ Dexter, D. (1991): *The ANU Campus*, page 94.
 - ²⁰ Dexter, D. (1991): *The ANU Campus*, page 94.
 - ²¹ Dexter, D. (1991): *The ANU Campus*, page 95.
 - ²² Dexter, D. (1991): *The ANU Campus*, page 98.
 - ²³ Dexter, D. (1991): *The ANU Campus*, page 100.
 - ²⁴ Noel Butlin Archives: 12-1-4.24, Part 2.
 - ²⁵ Noel Butlin Archives: 12-1-4.24, Part 1.
 - ²⁶ Jerry Bishop, member of the 3rd Battalion of the Royal New South Wales Regiment, pers. comm. 11 December 2010.
 - ²⁷ Ibid.
 - ²⁸ Kingsley Street is named for the English novelist, Henry Kingsley (1830-1876).
 - ²⁹ Noel Butlin Archives: 12-1-4.24, Part 2.
 - ³⁰ *ANU Reporter* 28th September 1984
 - ³¹ Ratcliffe and Armes (1995): *ANU Heritage Study, Volumes 1 and 2*.
 - ³² *ANU Reporter* 28th September 1984
 - ³³ Sugermann (1988): *Environmental Study of the University Drill Hall*.
 - ³⁴ Sugermann (1988): *Environmental Study of the University Drill Hall*.
 - ³⁵ Jerry Bishop pers comm. 11 December 2010.
 - ³⁶ Estcourt, G. (2005): *Indigenous Heritage Study – Stage 1: Overview of ANU Properties*. An unpublished report prepared for ANUgreen.
 - ³⁷ Norma Richardson, Conservation Officer, ACT Heritage, pers. comm.
 - ³⁸ Jerry Bishop pers. comm. 26 January 2010.
 - ³⁹ NAA: A295/1, 618.
 - ⁴⁰ *ANU Reporter* 28 September 1984
 - ⁴¹ Sugermann (1988): *Environmental Study of the University Drill Hall*.
 - ⁴² Noel Butlin Archives: 12-4.24B, Part 1.
 - ⁴³ Sugermann (1988): *Environmental Study of the University Drill Hall*.
 - ⁴⁴ *ANU Reporter* 28th September 1984
 - ⁴⁵ Nancy Sever personal communication.

5. HERITAGE VALUES

5.1 Method and Basis of Assessment

Assessments of the heritage values of the Drill Hall Gallery, ACT, have determined that the site is a place exhibiting *high cultural significance* to the nation. Any existing assessments of places in, or around, the Drill Hall Gallery, as well as recent inspections of the site and relevant documents, have been taken into consideration in the preparation of this section.

The site's heritage 'significance' – that is, why the place is of value to present and future generations – derives from an understanding of its heritage values and forms the foundation upon which the conservation policy for the place is developed. The EPBC Act (S528) defines the 'heritage values' of a place as including the place's natural and cultural environment having aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance, or other significance, for current and future generations of Australians.

This HMP includes statements of significance taken from the CHL entry for the Drill Hall Gallery.

Previous Assessments

The Drill Hall Gallery was included on the Interim List of the Register of the National Estate, and was registered for the Commonwealth Heritage List in July 2004 (105635). The Drill Hall Gallery is also Nominated for the ACT Heritage Register, is included on the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture and the ACT National Trust's List of Classified and Recorded Places.

The Drill Hall Gallery was assessed as part of the ANU Heritage Study (Ratcliffe & Armes 1993-95). This short assessment included a historical overview, description and condition assessment of the building and surrounding landscape. The assessments and significance criteria in the Ratcliffe & Armes review are now relatively outdated, as the EPBC Act was not in effect at the time. In addition, the building has since been altered, and internal ANU heritage policies have changed considerably. However, the values of the Drill Hall Gallery that were identified in the Study have changed little, and the Conservation Management policies are still very relevant.

No formal Heritage or Conservation Management Plan has previously been prepared for the Drill Hall Gallery.

5.2 Significance Values

Scientific Significance

Drill Hall Gallery has been judged to have no scientific significance.

Historic Significance

The Canberra Drill Hall is one of a suite of Drill Halls constructed around Australia in the latter half of the 1930s⁴⁶.

Generally, “the group of drill halls designed in the late 1930s was intended to provide accommodation in each military district for physical training of both the military and militia, as a large-scale recruiting drive began and compulsory service was reintroduced prior to World War II. Physical training was to be a key part of the program and drill halls were to be equipped with gymnasium facilities in addition to attractive features which would also enable them to function as social centres”⁴⁷. These interwar Drill Halls are characterised by brick construction with a double height main hall and attached offices, storerooms, Officers’ and Enlisted Men’s mess, an associated parade ground and auxiliary buildings. Interwar Drill Halls were constructed in Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

The Canberra Drill Hall displays a high level of integrity, retaining an ability to demonstrate its original military administrative functions both through the planning of its internal spaces and through its surviving original fittings and finishes. The Canberra Drill Hall is also historically significant due to its rarity, being one of a small group built in the interwar period in Australia.

Aesthetic Significance

Architecturally, the Drill Hall Gallery is an example of the Inter-war Art Deco styles that were common in Australia at the time of its construction. E.H. Henderson, designer of the Drill Hall, was a proponent of this style.

Henderson embraced the ideals of this new functionalist style, characterised by asymmetrical massing, simple geometric shapes, long horizontal spandrels or balconies, ribbon windows, cantilevered balconies or hoods, rounded corners, roofs hidden by parapets, contrasting vertical and horizontal motifs and extensive use of metal window frames. The Art Deco influence saw similar features with a greater reliance on stylised features, ornamental window grills, accentuation of the vertical and a greater degree of monumentalism⁴⁸. Henderson and his assistant, Cuthbert Whitely, were involved with a number of projects utilising these styles, including the Manuka Swimming Pool, Ainslie Primary School, Canberra School of Art (Old Canberra High School), Robert Garran Offices (former Patents Office) and Duntroon Parade Ground Buildings. Other more monumental examples of this style of architecture in the ACT include the National Film and Sound Archive (former Institute of Anatomy) and the Australian War Memorial.

The Drill Hall Gallery is a significant example of the Interwar-Functionalist style of architecture being practiced by Henderson and his immediate successor Whitley in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The use of Art Deco elements reflects the trend in monumental architecture in Canberra during this period. As well as being individually

significant, the Drill Hall is important as part of a suite of buildings constructed in Canberra at this time that exhibit similar architectural elements and are important in defining the aesthetic of Canberra as a town.

Social Significance

The Drill Hall Gallery provides the Canberra community and ANU with a selective program of high quality exhibitions of Australian and international art. The Gallery supports the arts in the Canberra region by presenting exhibitions developed in conjunction with the University's wide-ranging academic interests and/or to coincide with major conferences and public events. National and international exhibitions, and works from the University's own extensive collection, are features of the Gallery's program.

The Drill Hall Gallery is socially significant due to its long history and association with the Canberra Community. From its military and paramilitary uses during World War II, through to its association with the YMCA and other community groups, the Drill Hall Gallery is an important part of the social history of Canberra. This is further enhanced through its association with the student body of the ANU, both as a sporting facility and as a base for what was to become Radio 2XX. Currently, its use as a gallery space, focusing on new and up-coming artists, cements its place as an important feature of Canberra's social and artistic life.

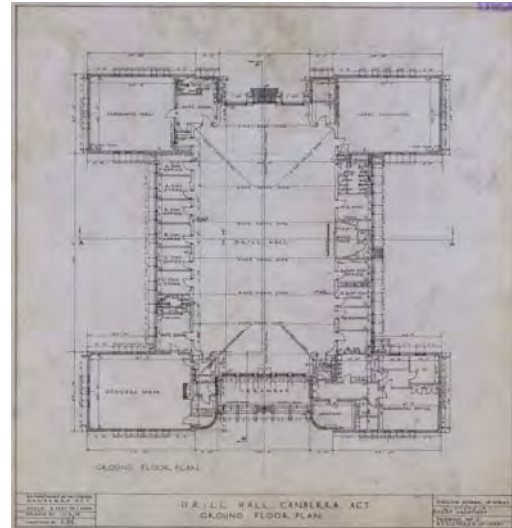
5.3 Commonwealth Heritage List

Official Values

Commonwealth Heritage List

Criterion A: Processes

The Drill Hall, constructed in 1939-40, is significant for its role in the history of Canberra. As a Drill Hall, designed in the lead up to the World War II, it had a strong association with Canberra life during World War II and for 25 years. It served as a drill hall for the activities of the 3 Battalion Royal New South Wales Regiment (RNSWR), the 7 Australian Light Horse (ALH), a supply depot platoon, school cadets, Air Training Corps, the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA), the Sydney University Regiment and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). As the Kingsley Street Hall, is associated with the development of community public radio in the ACT, housing Radio ANU and Radio 2XX for thirty years. The Drill Hall Gallery is an exemplar for its successful reuse as a gallery, retaining the original drill hall character. It is important as a former annex of the Australian National Gallery and as one of the art venues of the Australian National University, providing the Canberra community and the University with exhibitions of Australian and International art.



The attributes are evidence of its original use as a Drill Hall

Commonwealth Heritage List

Criterion B: Rarity

The Drill Hall Gallery, ANU, is significant as the only extant Drill Hall in the Australian Capital Territory.



The attributes are the whole building and its ability to demonstrate its former use as a Drill Hall

Commonwealth Heritage List

Criterion D: Characteristic Values

The Drill Hall demonstrates a structure typical of drill halls with its massing and use of material, symmetry of design with some Art Deco detailing in its brickwork, and simple but robust Inter-War Functionalist architectural style. The Drill Hall with its clerestory lighting is a significant architectural and historical building in the area west of Civic.



The attributes are its integrity, the evidence of its use as a drill hall plus its Inter-War Functionalist architectural style demonstrated by the features noted above

Commonwealth Heritage List

Criterion H: Significant People

The Drill Hall is associated with the work of the Chief Architect, Department of the Interior, E. Henderson (1932-1936).



The attributes are the whole building, internally and externally, including form, fabric, detail, finish and colour

Summary Statement of Significance

The following Statement of Cultural Significance is reproduced from the Commonwealth Heritage List:

The Drill Hall Gallery, ANU, is significant as the only extant drill hall in the Australian Capital Territory. (Criterion B2) (Australian Historic Theme: 7.7.1 Providing for the common defence).

The Drill Hall, constructed in 1939-40, is significant for its role in the history of Canberra. As a Drill Hall, designed in the lead up to the World War II, it had a strong association with Canberra life during World War II and for 25 years. It served as a drill hall for the activities of the 3 Battalion Royal New South Wales Regiment (RNSWR), the 7 Australian Light Horse (ALH), a supply depot platoon, school cadets, Air Training Corps, the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA), the Sydney University Regiment and the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). As the Kingsley Street Hall, is associated with the development of community public radio in the ACT, housing Radio ANU and Radio 2XX for thirty years. The Drill Hall Gallery is an exemplar for its successful reuse as a gallery, retaining the original drill hall character. It is important as a former annex of the Australian National Gallery and as one of the art venues of the Australian National University, providing the Canberra community and the University with exhibitions of Australian and International art. (Criterion A4) (Australian Historic Themes: 7.7 Defending Australia; 8.5 Forming Associations; 3.20.2 Broadcasting; 6.4 Building a system of higher education; 8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences).

The Drill Hall demonstrates a structure typical of drill halls with its massing and use of material, symmetry of design with some Art Deco detailing in its brickwork, and simple but robust Inter-War Functionalist architectural style. The Drill Hall with its clerestory lighting is a significant architectural and historical building in the area west of Civic. (Criterion D2).

The Drill Hall is associated with work of the Chief Architect, Department of the Interior, E Henderson (1932-1936). (Criterion H1).

Condition of Commonwealth Heritage Values

The Drill Hall Gallery is valued for its role in the social and architectural evolution of the ACT. It is significant for its association with the Australian Defence Forces in the Capital, connections with notable people and community groups, the different functions of the facility and the intimate role that the Drill Hall has played as part of the development of the region.

Each of the values outlined in the Commonwealth Heritage List are today clearly represented in the Drill Hall Gallery.

5.4 Comparative Analysis

The Drill Hall Gallery is similar to other drill halls constructed during the Inter-War period. The Commonwealth Heritage Listing for the Drill Hall Gallery notes that only eight interwar Drill Halls were constructed in Australia, six of these (including the Drill Hall Gallery) appear on Commonwealth, State and Territory Heritage Registers.

There is evidence to suggest that there were more Drill Halls constructed in the Inter-war period than the eight referred to in the Commonwealth Heritage Listing for the Drill Hall Gallery. Allan Lovell and Associates (1996) indicate that there are twelve surviving examples in Victoria dating from 1935-1939, at least one from Adelaide and nine were said to be constructed in Queensland in the lead-up to World War II⁴⁹.

Australian Army Medical Corps Drill Hall, A'Beckett Street Melbourne

The Australian Army Medical Corps headquarters was built at the southern corner of William Street and A'Beckett Street, Melbourne, between 1938 and 1939 by J. Whitelaw, Richmond at a cost of £25,947. The architect was George Hallandal of the Victorian section of the Department of the Interior, Works Branch. It is a brick and plaster building with strong horizontal and vertical lines, fluted pilasters and arches.

The Medical Corps buildings are similar in construction to the Drill Hall Gallery with features associated with the Interwar Functionalist and Art Deco architectural styles. This is particularly evident in the contrasting vertical and horizontal motifs, ribbon windows, decorative window grills and the introduction of a tower structure. The internal layout follows the 'rules' regarding the hierarchical structure of the armed forces with individual messes for Officers, Sergeants and enlisted men. Similarly it also had a main ceiling that was double height. The Drill Hall had a number of functions: as an indoor parade ground for marching and equipment drill; as a gymnasium and for physical training; as a social centre offering activities such as dances, film nights etc. and for displays.

Victoria Street Drill Hall, Melbourne

The Victoria Street Drill Hall was designed for the Royal Melbourne Regiment based on a Department of Defence brief. Builder B. Vorweg constructed it in 1937 for a cost of £17,982.

The Victoria Street Drill Hall is characterised by decorative horizontal bands of yellow brickwork, steel windows, doors and rain-heads and a hipped roof hidden behind a brick parapet. "The massing and rhythm of the vertical elements are subjugated by the strong horizontal force of the yellow string courses which serve to unify the different blocks along the elevation"⁵⁰.

The building is similar in construction to the Drill Hall Gallery in Canberra, with features associated with the Interwar Functionalist and Art Deco architectural styles. The internal layout follows the 'rules' regarding the hierarchical structure of the armed forces with individual messes for Officers, Sergeants and enlisted men. Similarly, it also had a main ceiling that was double height.

Inter-War Drill Halls Generally

The twelve remaining inter-war Drill Halls constructed in Victoria all demonstrate similar characteristics to those found in the A'Beckett Street Drill Hall, Victoria Street Drill Hall and Canberra Drill Hall Gallery. Generally, they have metal framed windows (often casement type with a transom window above), symmetrical massing, double-height main hall, clerestory lighting and the use of Interwar Functionalist and Art Deco architectural styles⁵¹. The Torrens Training Ground Drill Hall (Adelaide), built in 1936 to replace an earlier Drill Hall (1905) also exhibits the same architectural elements⁵².

5.5 Grading of Heritage Significance

Specific areas of the Drill Hall Gallery have been shown to have varying degrees of cultural significance. These are shown in Figure 5.1.

Areas of High Significance

The following areas have been assessed as having high cultural heritage significance. This assessment is based upon them retaining the original fixtures and representing the original layout of the building:

- All original windows on both the ground and clerestory level
- Original internal fixtures including doors, skirtings and cornices
- Original flooring
- Internal areas that reflect the original configuration
- Front façade.

Areas of Moderate Significance

The following areas have been assessed as having moderate cultural heritage significance. This assessment is based upon them showing some differentiation from the original building in terms of fixtures and other material differences, but retaining the general characteristics of the original structure:

- Windows that are not original but retain the original size and fenestration
- Doorways that reflect the original layout of the building, but do not retain the original fixtures
- Toilet in northwest corner area that has been modified internally but retains essential original characteristics
- East, west and rear facades.

Areas of Low Significance

The following areas have been assessed as having low cultural heritage significance. This assessment is based upon them either showing high degrees of modification, such that they no longer reflect the original layout of the building or they are later additions to the building:

- Internal modifications that have altered the original layout. Specifically in offices in the southeast corner area, store rooms along the eastern side and one storeroom along the western side
- False ceilings installed throughout the building
- Doors which have replaced the original doors, both internally and externally (includes a doorway installed along western side that was not original)
- Male and female toilets
- Kitchen attached to northeast corner area
- Toilet and washroom adjacent to offices in southeast corner area
- False walls installed throughout the building
- Movable partition walls installed in the main gallery
- Enclosures for air-conditioning units on the eastern, western and northern sides of the building
- External doors constructed in northeast and northwest corner areas.

Actions for Areas of High, Moderate and Low Significance

The following actions represent the general conservation aims for the areas with specific heritage value outlined above:

- **High:** Retain and actively conserve. Appropriate treatment for items of high heritage significance would include maintenance, preservation, restoration and reconstruction.
- **Moderate:** The preferred options for items of moderate significance are retention and adaptation for reuse although other options including removal in whole or part may be considered.
- **Low:** The preferred options for items of low significance might include removal or modification to reduce adverse impact.

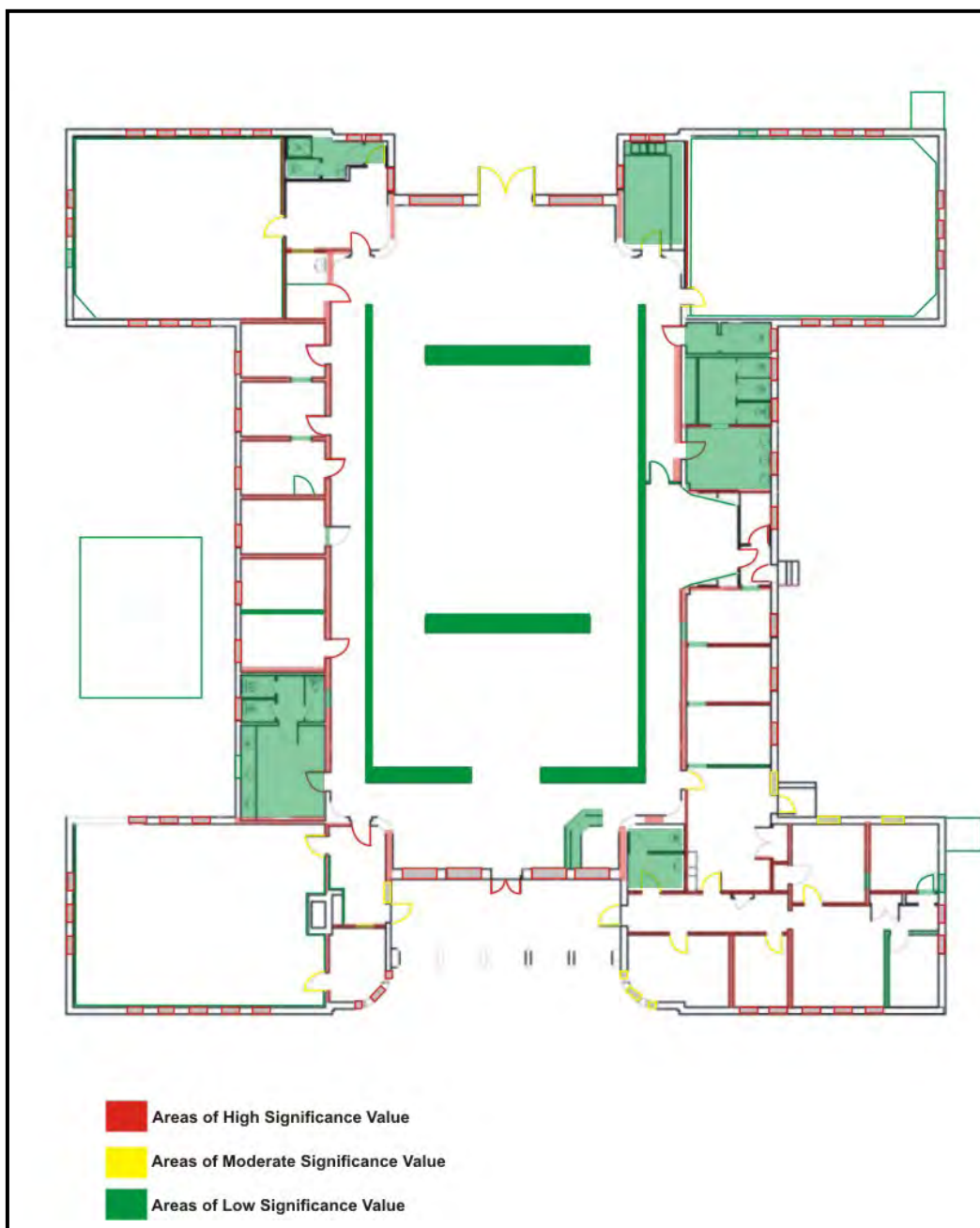


Figure 5.1: Significance values of specific areas of the Drill Hall Gallery

5.6 Values of Adjacent Lands

There have been no plans to expand the Drill Hall Gallery to adjacent lands, and there are little opportunities for expansion.

Toad Hall, constructed as 'Student residence Four' at the ANU, was built to the north of the Drill Hall in 1974. Toad Hall is also on the Commonwealth Heritage List; notable for its role in the evolution of the campus, its visual appeal and the associated landscape. To the south lies the new College of Business and Economics Building, which has not yet been assessed for heritage values.

A multi-storey carpark is located across the road from the Drill Hall to the south.

⁴⁶ Grey, J. 1999. *A Military History of Australia*. Cambridge University Press.

⁴⁷ Allom Lovell and Associates. 1996. *Victoria Street Drill Hall*. A report for the Department of Defence.

⁴⁸ Apperly, et. al. 1994. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*. HarperCollins Publishers, Sydney; Metcalf, A. 2003. *Canberra Architecture*. The Watermark Press, Sydney; Garnett, R. and Hyndes, D. (eds) 1992. *The Heritage of the Australian Capital Territory*. National Trust of Australia, Canberra; Charlton, K. 1984. *Federal Capital Architecture, Canberra 1911-1939*. National Trust of Australia, Canberra.

⁴⁹ McDougall and Vines. 1992. *Torrens Training Depot: Conservation Management Plan*. Prepared for the Department of Defence; Allom Lovell and Associates. 1998. *Sandgate Drill Hall: Analysis and Assessment of Significance*. A report for the Department of Defence.

⁵⁰ Allom Lovell and Associates. 1996. *Victoria Street Drill Hall*. A report prepared for the Department of Defence.

⁵¹ Allom Lovell and Associates. 1998. *Geelong Drill Hall Site, cnr Myers and Bellarine Streets Geelong Conservation Management Plan*. A report prepared for Woods Bagot for the Department of Defence.

⁵² McDougall and Vines. 1992.

6. MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Drill Hall Gallery is located on the Australian National University's Acton campus in the Australian Capital Territory. The ANU is the owner of the site, its structures and its objects. Responsibility for the protection, conservation and management of the site is vested in the University.

The Drill Hall Gallery is afforded protection under Australia legislation, the ANU Heritage Strategy and other internal ANU policies. The ANU's role is to ensure that the policies in the Heritage Strategy, and those outlined in this report, are implemented and the heritage values of the site are conserved, interpreted and presented to the Australian community.

6.1 Australian Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The Drill Hall Gallery is situated on Commonwealth land. It is listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (105635) under Chapter 5, Part 15, Division 3A of the EPBC Act, and is therefore a Commonwealth Heritage Place.

Under Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 2 of the EPBC Act, Section 26 requires a person to seek approval for an action on Commonwealth land that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment (subsection 26(1)), or an action outside of Commonwealth land likely to have a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land (ss26(2)).

Section 28 requires a Commonwealth agency, such as the Australian National University, to seek approval for an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment inside or outside the Australian jurisdiction without approval.

Actions that may have a significant impact on the environment must be referred to the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC). An action that is deemed to be a 'controlled action', if taking the action without approval, is prohibited under section 26 or 28 (section 67); a controlled action requires approval by the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Deciding whether approval of actions is needed is covered by Chapter 4, Part 7 of the EPBC Act and approval of actions by Part 9. The Departmental publication EPBC Policy Statement 1.2: *Significant Impact Guidelines; Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies* (May 2006) provides advice on the referral process.

Chapter 5, Part 15, Division 3A, Section 341Z of the EPBC Act requires a Commonwealth agency that owns or controls a place that has, or might have, one or more Commonwealth Heritage values to take all reasonable steps to assist the Minister and the Australian Heritage Council in the identification, assessment and monitoring of the place's Commonwealth Heritage values.

Section 341Z requires a Commonwealth agency that owns or controls one or more places to prepare a written Heritage Strategy for managing places to protect and conserve their Commonwealth Heritage values, to give a copy of the Strategy to the Minister and to review the Strategy every three years. Regulation 10.03E and Schedule 7C of the EPBC Regulations 2000 set out the matters to be addressed in the Strategy.

Under Section 341ZB a Commonwealth agency must conduct a program to identify the Commonwealth Heritage values for each place it owns or controls, produce a register that sets out the Commonwealth Heritage values of each place, and give the Minister a written report on the assessment process with a copy of the register.

Section 341ZB of the EPBC Act prohibits a Commonwealth agency from taking an action that is likely to have an adverse impact on the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place, unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to taking the action and the agency has taken all measures that can reasonably be taken to mitigate the impact of the action.

Section 341S requires a Commonwealth agency to make a written plan to protect and manage the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place it owns or controls. Regulation 10.03B and Schedule 7A prescribes the contents of a management plan.

The ANU has begun a system of identification and assessment of places that have, or might have, Commonwealth Heritage values. The University's Heritage Strategy includes information on the assessment program, as well as a copy of the ANU Heritage Register, information on heritage management at the University, and any foreseeable risks to the Commonwealth Heritage, and other, heritage values of the ANU's Acton campus*.

Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986

The Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Items Act regulates the export of Australia's significant cultural heritage objects. Cultural heritage objects that are identified in the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place, such as the Drill Hall Gallery, are also protected under the EPBC Act.

6.2 Agency Mechanisms

The ANU has a corporate management framework that operates in accordance with a series of policies, rather than a corporate or business plan. The University has a number of internal policies that have relevance for the management of heritage assets. The role of each is examined in the ANU Heritage Strategy. They include the following:

- Environmental Policy
- Landscape Protection Guidelines
- ANU Campus Development Plan and Development Guide
- Permission to Excavate Policy
- Approvals Checklist for Alterations in or About Buildings
- Policy on Contractor Induction

In addition, the ANU has also prepared a Heritage Management Manual, The Manual outlines internal procedures to be undertaken by the University in the running of its Heritage Program. It presents a standardised set of heritage management practices that reflect 'best-practice'. The Manual is updated regularly to account for changes in legislation and any issues that arise. It includes the following:

* <http://heritage.anu.edu.au/index.php?pid=20>

- Site protection protocols for Indigenous and European sites
- References to the relevant legislation
- Classifications for heritage places on ANU properties
- Contact lists for relevant government departments, non-government organisations and Indigenous groups

6.2.1 Decision Making Process for Management of the Site

Under the EPBC Act the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities is responsible for provision of advice on, and approval for, activities at the site.

The Australian Heritage Council advises the Minister on identification, assessment, conservation and monitoring of heritage, and in particular provides comment to the Minister on plans of management for listed assets.

The Australian National University is responsible for the management of the Drill Hall Gallery within the context of the direction provided by the ANU Heritage Strategy, the EPBC Act and any advice from DSEWPC.

The Director, Facilities & Services, is broadly responsible for heritage management policy and major planning activities related to heritage.

The Associate Director(s), ANU Facilities & Services, is/are directly responsible for approving proposed activities at the site under the provisions of the Heritage Strategy, ongoing liaison with stakeholders, coordinating referrals under the EPBC Act, and coordinating the implementation of this HMP, including conservation works at the site.

Works plans that are prepared by, or submitted for the approval of, the Australian National University, will adhere to the principles and protocols that are formalised in this HMP. In compliance with procedures outlined in the ANU Heritage Strategy, any future developments at the Drill Hall Gallery will require works plans and progress reports to detail how any works in support of the conservation of the site – including the monitoring and maintenance of building structures, repairs to internal fittings, reporting on the condition of the fabric or the site’s heritage values, and on-site or off-site assessment and conservation of material and artefacts – are in accordance with the Heritage Management Plan.

Where necessary, the Australian National University will consult with interested stakeholders and DSEWPC when preparing works plans or reviewing draft works plans that have been submitted for its consideration. The ANU will address any feedback when recommending to the decision-maker which elements of the proposed works should be prioritised and authorised and which conditions should be applied to the authorisation, or when forwarding its comments to DSEWPC (should a referral under the EPBC Act be required).

6.3 Australian Capital Territory Legislation

The Drill Hall Gallery has been Nominated for the ACT Heritage Register. The ACT Heritage Council have adopted a policy that any places on Commonwealth land in the Capital that are considered to have local heritage values will not be formally Registered for the ACT Heritage Register.

Within the ACT, developments in relation to external and landscape works on ANU land require the approval of the National Capital Authority (NCA). Before approval is given for any development or alterations to Registered or Nominated sites, the University must satisfy the NCA that it has adhered to all Commonwealth, State and Territory legislation enforced in the ACT. Within the ACT there are two major pieces of legislation that have relevance for heritage assets: the *Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991* and the *ACT Heritage Act 2004*.

The University has established a relationship with the NCA due to its obligations regarding approvals for capital works on ANU land within the Capital. The ANU Heritage Office has also consulted with the ACT Heritage Unit concerning how the University's requirements under the EPBC Act will affect those assets that are registered or Nominated for the ACT Heritage Register.

6.4 Community Consultation

Consultation with the community as a whole is an integral part of heritage management. It is only through community consultation that stakeholders can be identified and the values of heritage places properly understood. The interaction of the ANU's Campus Planning and Development Committee (CPDC), the NCA and other community groups ensures that there is already a high level of community consultation in regards to heritage matters at the ANU.

The specific processes for engagement of the community are outlined in the ANU Heritage Strategy. Generally, the community consultation process that is, and will continue to be, employed by the University is as follows:

- Identify all government stakeholders in relation to a proposed action
- Identify all relevant Non-Government Organisations and Indigenous groups that may be stakeholders in relation to a proposed action
- Inform all identified stakeholders of the proposed actions. This may include, but is often not restricted to, such media as the University heritage website, public notices in local and national newspapers, public meetings, etc.
- Receive submissions from interested stakeholders noting any concerns or issues that are raised
- Prepare a short report that specifically identifies what issues have been raised and how these have been dealt with by the University
- Distribute this report to all interested stakeholders

7. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

7.1 Goals

The ANU's primary objectives for the Drill Hall Gallery are threefold:

1. The Drill Hall Gallery should be protected, valued and understood
2. Significant fabric should be conserved in its original context
3. Research and conservation partnerships are to be encouraged, particularly to enrich the interpretation and public awareness of the place

Methods of interpretation should be investigated to ensure that the identified Commonwealth Heritage, and other values, of the Drill Hall Gallery are properly presented and transmitted to all generations.

On-site, this involves managing access to and activities at the place appropriately, and ensuring that there is an appropriate program of works to conserve and present the historic building, significant landscape features and associated cultural heritage objects.

Off-site, this involves documenting and interpreting the place in a manner that encourages Australians to appreciate the heritage values of the Drill Hall Gallery and the role it has played in shaping the Capital, and the Acton campus. Innovative technologies should be examined to enable people to appreciate the site's values without having to travel to the place. This is particularly important in the lead-up to the 75th Anniversary of the construction of the Drill Hall, set to take place in 2015.

In implementing this HMP, the ANU aims to focus on sympathetic works to the buildings, conduct investigations into the movable cultural heritage in and around the buildings and continue to monitor the Drill Hall Gallery.

7.2 Proposals for Change

This HMP does not envisage any alterations to the identified Commonwealth Heritage, and other, values of the Drill Hall Gallery. There are no potential areas for development adjacent to the Drill Hall Gallery that remain without having a detrimental effect to the identified heritage values. Any proposals for demolition and rebuild of adjacent lands will be the subject of a Heritage Impact Statement.

The ANU will continue to be responsible for authorising activities at the site in accordance with policies that it administers for the effective and sensible planning of the Acton campus. The University will continue to consult with DSEWPC, the Australian Heritage Council, the National Trust and other interested stakeholders, as appropriate.

This HMP also finalises the management zones established by the Commonwealth Heritage List. The CHL entry for the Drill Hall Gallery does not include the surrounding landscape, though certain species of trees, in particular the oaks, contribute to values of the location and help place the building in the wider context of the Kingsley Street area.

7.3 Pressures on Commonwealth Heritage Values

The Drill Hall Gallery is located in the northern part of the Acton campus. There are no immediate risks to the heritage values of the place.

7.4 Logistical Constraints

Resources

The ANU is responsible for ensuring the conservation and management of the site, and the preparation and implementation of this Heritage Management Plan. The University will accord the conservation of the heritage values of the Drill Hall Gallery the highest priority within the capacity of its heritage management resources.

The ANU is not specifically resourced to undertake on-site conservation works within or around the Drill Hall Gallery.

7.5 Conservation Works

Generally, the Drill Hall Gallery is in good condition. The building appears to be structurally sound, with a high degree of intactness.

No conservation works are planned for the Drill Hall Gallery within the next five years. However, it is recommended that an engineering assessment of the place be conducted in the near future (refer Section 9.1).

7.6 Risks to Cultural Heritage Objects

Management and Documentation of Objects inside the Gallery

As an exhibition space, the Drill Hall Gallery currently houses a number of significant movable objects. These include works of art and furniture designed by notable individuals.

These collections are valuable for their historical interest, aesthetic appeal and their value as a research medium. Therefore, it is important that these culturally-significant objects are properly conserved and managed within the confines of the Gallery. Any loans, transfers or decommissions of objects are recorded by the Drill Hall Gallery. ANU Archives maintains exhibition guides and other pertinent information regarding the purchase or sale of certain items.

The Drill Hall Gallery contains a number of furniture items fashioned by the ANU Design Unit, under the command of the nationally-renowned cabinet-maker Fred Ward. The original furniture is an important part of the University's history and must be maintained to an appropriate standard. Unfortunately an itemised database of the original furniture in the Drill Hall Gallery has not yet been prepared, although the items are recognised as part of the ANU's Art Collection, and protected accordingly.

7.7 Current and Future Uses

The Drill Hall Gallery was constructed as an important part of Defence operations in the Capital. The building has since been used for a number of other purposes, the most significant of which is perhaps its current configuration of exhibition space.

Rather than detract from the heritage values, however, the Drill Hall Gallery represents an important phase in the development of the University and is a valuable social venue.

Other than architectural elements, little evidence remains of the original military uses of the Drill Hall. It is important that the Defence history of the place is acknowledged in the future, as well as the later functions.

8. CONSERVATION POLICY

In meeting its obligations to conserve the Commonwealth Heritage values, and other values, of the Drill Hall Gallery, the ANU will ensure that the site is managed in accordance with the highest conservation standards.

The following policies are presented under various headings seen to be those of critical importance to the preservation of the heritage values of the Drill Hall Gallery and its setting. Each group of policies is followed by an explanatory segment which is intended to highlight the intent behind the policy. This has been done to assist any future discussion of the merits of the policies and possible changes to their recommendations.

Management Policies will address legislative obligations.

8.1 Managing Change

Adoption of the Heritage Management Plan

Policy 1.1 The Australian National University has formally adopted this Heritage Management Plan. It will become a standard requirement for works contemplated at, or adjacent to, the Drill Hall Gallery to be in accordance with its recommendations.

Policy 1.2 This HMP will be submitted by the ANU to the Australian Heritage Council for approval, before being gazetted and tabled in Parliament as a legislative instrument in accordance with s341S of the EPBC Act.

It is a requirement of s341V of the EPBC Act that a Commonwealth agency must not contravene a plan made under s341S. In addition, s26 prohibits a person from taking an action on Commonwealth land that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, while s28 prohibits a Commonwealth agency from taking an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment on or outside the Australian jurisdiction.

Proper Use of the Management Plan

Policy 1.3 The management of the site known as the Drill Hall Gallery will be informed by an understanding of the cultural significance of the place as described in this Heritage Management Plan.

Policy 1.4 A management structure will be implemented which incorporates the following elements:

- Integration of conservation policies into the overall management of the place
- Provisions for the long-term conservation of the cultural significance of the place
- Dissemination of the aims and intentions of this HMP to appropriate officers

- An outline of the responsibility, at each staff level, for implementing the Heritage Management Plan
- Strive to reach a balance between proposed site functions and the conservation of cultural significance
- Maintenance of a permanent archive at the ANU

Policy 1.5 Heritage management expertise will be drawn upon to ensure that:

- Effective and consistent conservation practices are implemented across the whole site, including the continuous protective care of the grounds
- Areas to be managed are created on logical spatial units that maintain the integrity of the whole site and the various parts within it

The Drill Hall Gallery is managed by the Australian National University.

This Heritage Management Plan has endeavoured to identify the reasons why the Drill Hall Gallery is significant. The Statement of Cultural Significance and the significance assessments of individual elements within the site, the policies recommended and the options discussed throughout this report will guide future planning and works.

The conservation policies make recommendations regarding the conservation of the place so that any proposed future intervention will not result in inappropriate loss of cultural significance. It is intended to be of practical use to the managers of the place, enabling them to make decisions with due regard for the place's significance.

The effectiveness of this HMP depends on its being implemented. An effective management structure is required to ensure that the policies are acknowledged. The document will be made available to, and read by, all relevant officers. In addition, it is essential that all officers are made aware of the processes which are to be followed when proposing maintenance, or other work which involves the modification of significant fabric.

A person shall be nominated by the Director, ANU Facilities & Services, to be responsible for making all decisions relating to this HMP.

Statutory Considerations

Policy 1.6 Works approval for demolition and for the external design and siting of any new building will be obtained from the National Capital Authority (NCA) and the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC)

Policy 1.7 The NCA and DSEWPC will be given opportunity to consider and comment on any proposals that may affect the cultural significance of the place. If necessary, the works will be formally referred under the EPBC Act.

Policy 1.8 Upgrading of buildings to comply with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) will be undertaken in a way which considers the cultural significance of the building and its setting.

Policy 1.9 The descriptions and the Statements of Significance on the listings maintained by DSEWPC (CHL) for the Drill Hall Gallery should be updated to reflect the findings of this report, and periodically reviewed to ensure that the cultural values of the place are accurately represented in statutory listings.

Both the NCA and DSEWPC have jurisdiction over works at the Drill Hall Gallery if the works may impact on heritage values.

The Australian National University's Acton campus, including the Drill Hall Gallery, is Designated Land, and as such under jurisdiction of the NCA for external design and siting of any new development.

Works to upgrade the existing buildings to comply with the requirements of the BCA and DDA guidelines will consider the cultural significance of the site and the fabric.

The findings of this HMP have been based on extensive research and analysis of all aspects of the Drill Hall Gallery. The assessment of the place's cultural heritage values has not been undertaken lightly.

Approach to Maintenance of the Fabrics

Policy 1.10 Routine maintenance is undertaken by the ANU Maintenance Division, in sympathy with the identified heritage values in this HMP.

Policy 1.11 The significant fabric of the building and its landscaped setting will be maintained to an appropriate heritage standard to safeguard the heritage values of the place.

Policy 1.12 Work done to the significant fabric of the building and its setting will be undertaken in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter.

Routine maintenance inspections are undertaken on the Drill Hall Gallery in order that the significance of the items are retained for future generations and that it is fit for University occupation.

In general, the approach towards the maintenance of the historic and culturally significant fabric will be in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, which is widely recognised by conservation professionals in Australia as the standard for conservation practice. Work done on items of heritage significance is generally required to be undertaken in accordance with the principles of this Charter. While the HMP provides an assessment of the condition of the place, the precise specifications of maintenance or restorative works are not detailed; each are examined on a case-by-case basis when works are proposed and align to the principles and protocols outlined in the HMP.

Approach to Changes of the Fabric

Policy 1.13 While recognising the need for change, the approach to the building fabric will be one of sympathetic intervention.

The fundamental principle of the Burra Charter is one that requires the least intervention in the fabric as possible while achieving the desired results. The

approach as applied to the Drill Hall Gallery would recognise the intrinsic value of the fabric and its ability to tell an important story. It is an approach that respects the existing fabric and intervenes, when necessary, in a sensitive way.

Policy 1.14 Retain, enhance and retrieve the culturally significant fabric as the opportunities arise.

This policy will be implemented when and as the opportunities arise and take into consideration the differing needs of the various future uses.

Recording Changes

Policy 1.15 Changes to the Drill Hall Gallery will be carefully recorded.

When decisions are made requiring changes to the building fabric a process of recording those changes will be immediately instituted. All changes to the Drill Hall Gallery, including change of use and occupation patterns and changes to the fabric of the site (building and landscape) will be recorded.

It is acknowledged that the fabric can tell an important story; this fabric will be carefully recorded to ensure that the story is not lost or diluted. Future generations of historians, archaeologists and scientists will be grateful for the adoption of this attitude. The record of these changes will become part of the permanent archive held by ANU Facilities & Services Division, in conjunction with ANU Central Records and University Archives at the Noel Butlin Archives Centre.

It is important to document all alterations to the place. Past alterations, even if unsympathetic, reveal an important chapter in the 'life' of the structure and the changing attitudes and uses of the place. A full record of such changes will facilitate understanding of the building in the future, and provide the basis for comparison of any new works to be carried out.

Integration of the Services

Policy 1.16 Upgrading of services to the Drill Hall Gallery will be undertaken in such a manner as to ensure:

- Minimal impacts on significant fabric
- The location of services in areas designed for, or previously damaged by, services
- The location of services in areas that are not visible, wherever possible
- The provision of services that are complementary to their surrounding
- The use of fixings that do not damage significant fabric, where practicable

It is recognised that services of a specific nature may be required for future new use(s) of the buildings and that future upgrading of services will be needed. These will be designed with respect for the significant fabric and spaces.

Conservation Advice

Policy 1.17 Conservation work undertaken at the Drill Hall Gallery will be carried out in consultation with qualified and experienced conservation consultants acting within the guidelines of the adopted HMP.

The conservation of a wide variety of items requires the expertise of professionals. The coordination and briefing of these professionals will be performed by a suitably qualified conservation consultant, such as a conservation architect, in conjunction with ANU Facilities & Services Division.

Policy 1.18 Prior to undertaking conservation, maintenance or demolition works on any part of the significant building's fabrics or spaces, additional investigations may need to be carried out.

The purpose of additional investigations would be to:

- a) Assist in the determination of the impact of future works on the elements, spaces or components of significance.
- b) Assess the suitability of specific adaptive re-use works required for the accommodation of a new use, or for the upgrading of facilities for an existing function, and would include the assessment of impact of:
 - a. Detailed alterations in relation to significant spaces, details and fabric
 - b. Removal of unsympathetic additions which may or may not reveal or deface the original fabric
 - c. Additional investigations would be required to assist any proposed conservation works, including the examination of windows and door locations and original joinery details, colour schemes, etc.

Archaeology

Policy 1.19 The assessment of the likely impact on the archaeological resource of the area within the immediate vicinity of any proposed development, within the boundary or adjacent to the HMP curtilage, will be undertaken prior to works commencing.

Policy 1.20 An Archaeological Management Strategy will be prepared for any proposals that are likely to have an impact on the archaeological resource of any proposed development areas within the HMP boundary area.

Policy 1.21 Any excavation works that may be required at the site shall be undertaken with care. Significant findings during excavation will be reported immediately and not be disturbed until the appointed ANU representative issues formal instructions.

Conservation, reconstruction, refurbishment or upgrading of works associated with any compatible future use proposal may result in the potential disturbance of, or uncovering of, the evidence of activities associated with earlier uses. In order that the history and significance of the building and its site may be fully understood and appreciated, the evidence shall be professionally recorded and assessed. The

planning of works affecting the buildings and grounds is to consider the effect on the identified archaeological resource. Impacts will be minimised wherever possible.

Priority will be given to retaining the archaeological resource, if assessed to be of national significance, undisturbed. To this end, recommendations to minimise disturbance will be considered once details of specific works impacts are known. The discovery of major archaeological remains may require localised stop-work while the remains are recorded and advice sought.

The efficient management of archaeological resources is a vital part of the heritage management of a site. The ANU Heritage Management Manual outlines specific processes relating to the possible discovery of archaeological material, as well as Indigenous Heritage consultation. When managing the archaeological resource of a place, a consultant of suitable expertise will be engaged to prepare the Archaeological Management Strategy, in conjunction with the ANU Facilities & Services Division.

The Interpretation of the Site

- Policy 1.22** Prepare an Interpretation Plan for the Drill Hall Gallery that examines the need for accommodating visitors to the site, while protecting the significant cultural fabrics of the place.
- Policy 1.23** The interpretation of the Drill Hall Gallery, including the surrounding landscape and archaeological evidence (any artefacts found on-site) will be seen as an important element of the conservation of the place.
- Policy 1.24** Any reconstruction of parts of the site will be on the basis of their ability to interpret key aspects of the cultural significance of the place.
- Policy 1.25** Retention of any unsympathetic alterations will be on the basis of their ability to interpret key aspects of the cultural significance of the place.
- Policy 1.26** The site's history has been documented in this HMP. The continued publication (via the ANU Heritage webpage), and revision, of this text will facilitate public appreciation of the Drill Hall Gallery in the future.

The following possibilities will be addressed in the interpretation of the site:

- The continued accessibility of the place by the public within the Gallery's opening hours, or by special appointment
- Publicity
- Presentation of a site map with a basic site history and key indicators of significant items and elements within the site
- A modest interpretive display at a key location
- Publication of an interpretive document (to accompany the published history).

Public access will be coordinated with the ANU to determine times that will not disrupt the exhibitions, or other, functions of the Drill Hall Gallery. The frequency of open days will also be determined by an assessment of the anticipated nature and extent of the adverse impact on the fabric arising out of public visitation. The frequency shall be determined and subsequently monitored (and revised if necessary to minimise adverse impact).

Policy 1.27 The Interpretation Plan will allow for the interpretation of all elements of the site, either current or 'lost'.

The interpretive displays and information will be prepared to enable the significance of each item to be understood by future generations.

For any proposed future use, adequate financial resources will be made available for the preparation of a professional Interpretation Plan, in order that the representation of the buildings to the site's users and occupants, the general public and the visitor is carefully planned to accurately and simply reflect the scientific, historic, aesthetic and social importance of the place.

Policy 1.28 The important phases of the historical development of the Drill Hall Gallery will be acknowledged in the future interpretation of the site, including:

- The role of the Drill Hall as part of the development of the ACT and the ANU
- The role of the building as part of the evolutionary development of architecture on the University campus
- The location, size, mass, texture of fabrics and identification of the building as part of the built environment on the Acton campus.

The distinct phases of the Drill Hall Gallery will be acknowledged and interpreted in any future proposals. The historical development of the place is demonstrated through the physical development of the building and landscape setting.

Public Accessibility of the HMP

Policy 1.29 A copy of the adopted HMP will be lodged with DSEWPC.

The endorsed HMP will be included on the ANU Heritage website. It will be accessible to the public in order to raise and foster community awareness of the significance of the Drill Hall Gallery.

Review of HMP

Policy 1.30 This HMP will be reviewed by the ANU as the need arises. The results of future studies will be kept up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary. The adopted HMP must be reviewed every five years (EPBC Act s341X).

This HMP, and particularly the conservation policies found herein, may need adjustment to take into account discrepancies and unforeseen circumstances, to clarify intentions or as a result of uncovered evidence. It is a requirement of the EPBC Act (s341X) for management plans to be reviewed at least every five years.

8.2 Policies for Future Use/Development

- Policy 2.1** The site will continue to be used by the Australian National University
- Policy 2.2** The preferred new uses of the Drill Hall Gallery are those that enhance the appreciation of the significance of the place, ensure the conservation of the fabrics and landscape features, and serve as teaching or learning space for University purposes
- Policy 2.3** No new buildings are to be introduced in immediate proximity to the Drill Hall Gallery without removal of pre-existing unsympathetic elements. Adjacent areas suitable for development should only be examined provided that they respect the significance of the heritage values of the Drill Hall Gallery, the pattern of historic development and the landscape characteristics of the place
- Policy 2.4** Any future use of the Drill Hall Gallery will acknowledge the significance of the land as a place facilitating University or artistic work or research and the associated activities, and have regard to issues of public access.

Principles for the adaptation of the Drill Hall Gallery have been discussed in Section 7. New future use(s) for the building would be acceptable provided that they adhere to these principles.

The management of the site will include careful siting of any adjacent future development so that it will enhance the appreciation of the cultural significance of the place.

While the Drill Hall Gallery is significant as an individual site, it is important to recognise the values of the place as part of the ANU's Acton campus. Distinct features of the place that set it apart from the other campus buildings must be maintained. This includes, but is not limited to, the site, fabrics, internal functions and nature of exhibitions befitting the importance of the building to the history of the campus.

8.3 General Treatment of the Fabric

- Policy 3.1** Significant elements such as fabric, relationships, spaces or vistas, as outlined in the HMP, will be carefully considered in any future proposals. This will ensure that the work will not reduce, but reinforce, the identified levels of significance.
- Policy 3.2** Appropriate conservation methods and processes will be used to guide future conservation of the building and site fabrics, features and artefacts.
- Policy 3.3** Surviving areas of significant original and early fabric and spaces of construction and design will be retained intact and conserved unless otherwise stated within these policies and as funding provides for.

Policy 3.4 All conservation works will be preceded by thorough investigation, and monitored to assess their effectiveness.

Policy 3.5 Identified fabrics, features and associated artefacts of contributory and little or no significance to the Drill Hall Gallery will either be conserved, through retention and interpretation, or recorded prior to adaptation or removal.

8.4 Specific Treatment of the Built Fabric

The Drill Hall Gallery is in good condition. It has sustained some alterations commensurate with change of use and gradual evolution of services over time, though is highly intact. The values of the building are largely intertwined in the fabrics of the place; it is important that the fabrics are maintained with due regard to the heritage values.

Policy 4.1 Undertake the following works:

- Repair internal damages to floors and ceilings
- Explore solutions to repair inherent roof design options
- Undertake repairs to roof in a way that is in keeping with Policies 1.10 to 1.15
- Replace internal doors that are not of the original type, only if appropriate replacements can be found
- Undertake an engineering assessment to determine the nature of the wall cracking in the northwest gallery
- Assessment of climate control system in Galleries 2 and 4
- Install Gallery-standard climate control and lighting systems in Galleries 1 and 3
- Survey all original furniture in building and ensure items are well maintained
- Investigate sustainable energy sources for building, with due regard for original fabrics
- Prepare for 75th Anniversary celebrations of the construction of the building in 2015

8.5 Site Conservation Guidelines

Significant items, in particular the built fabrics, contribute to the place as a whole. The curtilage of the Drill Hall Gallery, as detailed in this HMP, has been developed as a management tool to assist in defining areas of specific characteristics and appropriate conservation guidelines for the different components of the place.

Extensions to the Drill Hall Gallery are not considered in the HMP, and very little opportunities exist for development on adjacent lands. The scale and character of any future developments should not compromise the particular characteristics or values of the Drill Hall Gallery.

Retention of open spaces in accordance with the historical context for each part of the curtilage area is important for the setting of the building within the campus landscape. In addition, the potential for future archaeological research is an important feature and should be considered in any new development, where the location permits. The following conservation objectives will have an influence on the development of planning controls:

- Conservation and/or effective re-use of the significant buildings and landscapes
- Maintenance of an adequate setting for the Drill Hall Gallery
- Maintenance of the significant vegetation and landscape elements of the place

8.5.1 Conservation Guidelines for new developments

The Australian National University will adopt the following principles to guide future developments at or near the Drill Hall Gallery.

General Policies for new developments

- Policy 5.1** A Heritage/Environment Impact Statement will be prepared to address any new major development on the site and assess the likely impact on the identified Commonwealth Heritage values. If necessary, it will be prepared by a third party not directly involved with the development process.

Any proposed new buildings or developments at or near the Drill Hall Gallery will be carefully considered, and sited to respect the historic uses, important views and vistas and general character of the area. A Heritage/Environment Impact Statement will assess the proposed works in light of the identified heritage values of the place and policies as outlined in this document, and determine the likely impact of future works.

Any new development in adjacent areas to the Drill Hall Gallery will be thoroughly reviewed to ensure that the values are retained.

- Policy 5.2** The relationship between the Drill Hall Gallery and the rest of the ANU campus will be retained.

It is important to understand the development of the Drill Hall Gallery as part of the Acton campus. The early planning principles established in connection to the Drill Hall Gallery have become obscured, though this connection can be conveyed in interpretation materials.

8.6 Development controls

The following development controls have been formulated to ensure the protection of the Commonwealth Heritage values of the Drill Hall Gallery, and will influence future planning in the area.

Controls for new developments at or near the Drill Hall Gallery	
Bulk and Scale	Any new buildings or extensions to existing buildings are to be complementary in bulk and scale to the existing building. New structures must not be of such a scale to dominate the existing structures or detract from their setting.
Building Style	The style of new structures will complement the existing significant buildings. Design of structures may be in the language of the existing buildings but will not attempt to replicate the original. The design of new structures will not conflict with the design of existing structures.
Materials and Colours	New materials will respect the existing fabrics of the building.
Design details	Experienced personnel with suitable architectural skills must be employed. A combination of heritage conservation and design skills is essential. The location and design of new buildings will ensure that any significant views are retained, and any significant planning axes preserved.
Access	Kingsley Street will remain the primary entrance to the Drill Hall Gallery, and is to remain in its current form.
Location	Very little opportunities exist for development of adjacent lands. New buildings are not necessarily to have like functions to those of the Drill Hall Gallery.

8.7 Recommendations for development of adjacent properties

It is vital that any future development of adjacent land is controlled. The Commonwealth Heritage values of the area must be safeguarded (this also includes heritage values of adjacent lands, such as Toad Hall).

The siting of the building and landscape were important considerations of the planning of the place and must not become obscured. The Drill Hall Gallery is bordered by very distinct landscape areas that have gradually been reduced over time; these areas serve as 'buffer zones' from surrounding roads and buildings, as decorative examples or as notable vegetation types. Principles for the management of landscape and areas of biodiversity values are found in the ANU Environmental Management Plan and the ANU Biodiversity Management Plan[†].

The Drill Hall Gallery has a number of important connections to the neighbouring buildings and landscapes that must be maintained. This is particularly important for the stretch of land to the rear of the building, along Sullivans Creek.

[†] Both the EMP and BMP are available from the ANU Heritage Office upon request

9. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

This section sets out the strategic management approach for the successful implementation of the conservation policies and guidelines for the Drill Hall Gallery and associated landscape. The implementation is outlined in appropriate timeframes to coordinate with the Australian National University management and operations and the use of the site by the University, and wider community, for the long term. The ANU will prioritise the potential activities to suit available resources.

9.1 Short Term (<1 year)

Short-term implementation strategies will be undertaken within a one-year timeframe. These works should include the following:

- Findings of the HMP will inform the future Masterplan of the Acton campus and any future planning decisions for the Drill Hall Gallery site
- Identify a routine maintenance program to guide the future maintenance of the items
- Recording of any changes to the place, including recovered artefacts or movable objects
- Identify works required to upgrade the services of the building
- Undertake repairs to internal spaces damaged by storms
- Undertake assessment of roof to determine methods of remedying structural flaws
- Assess climate-control systems
- Identify works to upgrade the building to comply with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia and the Disability Discrimination Act

9.2 Medium Term (1-5 years)

Medium-term implementation strategies are those which can or will be undertaken within the next five years. They recognise that some actions need to be planned and evaluated before they can be implemented, while others take some time to commence, given the available financial resources, and then continue for a few years. They include the following:

- Review/revise the HMP as necessary
- Ensure all works are properly recorded to provide a valuable archival resource
- Ensure maintenance program is continued
- Undertake engineering assessment of building
- Assess requirements for climate control systems in Galleries 1 and 3 and determine costs for the installation of these systems
- Develop appropriate response to assessment of Drill Hall Gallery roof and ceiling and implement identified work
- Develop appropriate response to BCA and DDA requirements and implement identified work

- Undertake a stock-take and condition report of any original furniture or fittings of the building, and prepare management policies for original University furniture
- Investigate feasibility of sustainable energy options; no original fabrics should be damaged
- Monitor condition of significant landscape elements in conjunction with ANU Gardens & Grounds Division
- (2-3 years): Prepare for the 75th Anniversary of the construction and opening of the building in 2015; this should include the preparation and installation of interpretive materials

9.3 Long term (5-10 years)

Long-term implementation strategies are not expected to commence for up to five years or which need a major change in the overall situation of the place before they will become feasible or realistic. They also include the ongoing management and monitoring of programs. These works include the following:

- Review the content and policies of the HMP and revise as necessary
- Review condition of significant fabric and act in accordance with the Burra Charter and the principles for conservation
- Ensure all works to significant fabrics are recorded to build upon the archival resource
- Review extent of archival records prepared to date, and revise archival record program as necessary
- Ensure maintenance program is continued
- Continue to monitor the significant landscape elements in conjunction with ANU Gardens & Grounds Division
- Periodically monitor the building for service productivity and client requirements
- Periodically monitor building for BCA compliance
- Periodically monitor building for DDA compliance
- Monitor the condition of any interpretive materials

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Apperly, R., Roberts, I., Reynolds, P. and Solomon, M. 1994. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*. HarperCollins Publishers, Sydney.
- Charlton, K. 1984. *Federal Capital Architecture, Canberra 1911-1939*. National Trust of Australia, Canberra.
- Dexter, D. 1978. *The Australian National University: History of the Site Plan 1971-1978*. The Australian National University, Canberra.
- Dexter, D. 1991. *The ANU Campus*. The Australian National University, Canberra.
- Foster, SG & Varghese, MM. 1996. *The Making of the Australian National University – 1946-1996*. Allen & Unwin.
- Garnett, R. and Hyndes, D. (eds). 1992. *The Heritage of the Australian Capital Territory*. National Trust of Australia, Canberra.
- Grey, J. 1999. *A Military History of Australia*. Cambridge University Press, Melbourne.
- Kerr, J.S. 2000. *Conservation Management Plan*. National Trust of Australia, Sydney.
- Metcalf, A. 2003. *Canberra Architecture*. The Watermark Press, Sydney.
- Reid, P. 2002. *Canberra Following Griffin: A Design History of Australia's National Capital*. National Archives of Australia, Canberra.

Unpublished Material

- Allom Lovell and Associates. 1996. *Victoria Street Drill Hall*. A report for the Department of Defence.
- Allom Lovell and Associates. 1998. *Geelong Drill Hall Site, cnr Myers and Bellarine Streets Geelong Conservation Management Plan*. A report prepared for Woods Bagot for the Department of Defence.
- Allom Lovell and Associates. 1998. *Sandgate Drill Hall: An Historical Analysis and Assessment of Significance*. A report for the Department of Defence.
- Estcourt, G. 2005. *Indigenous Heritage Study – Stage 1: Overview of ANU Properties*. Unpublished report prepared for ANUgreen.
- McDougall and Vines. 1992. *Torrens Training Depot: Conservation Management Plan*. Prepared for the Department of Defence.
- Ratcliffe, R and Armes, J. 1995. *ANU Heritage Study, Volumes 1 and 2*.
- Sugermann. 1988. *Environmental Study of the University Drill Hall*.

Archival Material

- *ANU Reporter* 28th September 1984.

- *Canberra Times* 25th June 1941.
- National Archives of Australia: A431/1, 1964/1367.
- National Archives of Australia: CP323/4/2, D403.
- National Archives of Australia SP857/3, PC/802.
- National Archives of Australia: A2617, 2/10581.
- National Archives of Australia: A2617, 2/11241.
- National Archives of Australia: A2617, 2/10580.
- National Archives of Australia: A295/1, 618.
- National Archives of Australia: SP16/4, 3316.
- Noel Butlin Archives: 12-1-4.24, Part 1.
- Noel Butlin Archives: 12-1-4.24, Part 2.
- Noel Butlin Archives: 12-4.24B, Part 1.

Web-based resources

- <http://www.actpla.act.gov.au/>
- <http://www.cbaa.org.au/content.php/12.html?pubid=40>
- <http://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/actheritageregister/actheritageregister-suburblist>
- <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahbd/index.html>
- <http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html>
- <http://www.naa.gov.au/fsheets/fs162.html>
- http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au/planning_and_urban_design/national_capital_plan/
- <http://www.ymcacanberra.org>

TABLE OF FIGURES

Drill Hall – front & rear view	Frontispiece
2.1 Site location of the Drill Hall Gallery in Canberra	6
2.2 Drill Hall Gallery as part of the ANU campus	7
2.3 Drill Hall site location – photo-satellite	7
3.1 Drill Hall and surrounds, 1950s.....	9
3.2 Drill Hall, 1951	9
3.3 ANU campus, eastern boundary proposal (ANU)	11
3.4 ANU campus, eastern boundary proposal (NCDC)	11
3.5 Drill Hall 1980s refurbishments	13
3.6 Drill Hall – exhibitions and entertainment.....	14
4.1 Drill Hall – building plan, 1939	15
4.2 Drill Hall – site plan, 1939	16
4.3 Drill Hall – site plan, 1974	17
4.4 Drill Hall – survey elements	18
4.5 Drill Hall – front view	19
4.6 Drill Hall – SE corner	19
4.7 Drill Hall – NE corner	20
4.8 Drill Hall – west side	21
4.9 Drill Hall – main hall	22
4.10 Drill Hall – Re-use of original features	23
4.11 Drill Hall - Landscape.....	25
CHL Values - Attributes.....	31-32
5.1 Drill Hall – Significance assessment	36